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HYMAN'S
HANDBOOK OF
INDIANAPOLIS

AN OUTLINE HISTORY

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL OF INDIANA, WITH
OVER THREE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE WORK

MAX R. HYMAN, EDITOR

INDIANAPOLIS
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PREFACE.

It has been the editor's aim in preparing this work to make it the most complete illustrated history of the material development of Indianapolis ever published. The text gives a comprehensive but condensed history and description of the city; also of every notable public institution and feature of especial interest. The illustrations cover a longer period and are far more numerous than have ever before been published on this subject, and they furnish many interesting reminders of the earlier history of the city as well as of the present.

In the preparation of this volume, all known available sources of relevant information have been consulted, and particular acknowledgment of obligations is due to the local histories, published years ago, by Col. W. R. Holloway and Ignatius Brown, and to the files of the newspapers of this city for their rich stores of material.

The book is from the Hollenbeck Press, and the engravings were all made by the leading Indianapolis engravers mentioned in this work, from original photographs taken principally by W. H. Bass Photo Company.

This edition is now submitted to the public with the hope that it will be found to be useful as well as interesting, and that its support will necessitate many editions.

MAX R. HYMAN.



MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIANAPOLIS FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT.

Indiana was organized as a territory July 4, 1800, and admitted as a state December 11, 1816. In 1810 the territory of Indiana had a population of 24,520, and in 1820, four years after its admission to statehood, the population had expanded to 147,178. The settlers had not strayed very far away from the Ohio river, but there were a few settlements along Whitewater, and a few along the Wabash; but most of them were along the southern border of the state. The state stretched from the Ohio to the lake, but the central and northern sections were an unknown wilderness given over to the Indians. Dense forests covered the central section, while to the north stretched away the trackless prairies. It was not an inviting field for the hardy pioneer.

It was a struggle for existence. The soil was rich enough, but it was the work of years to clear a farm and get it ready to produce, and when its productions were ready for the harvest there was no market, and the malaria arising from the decaying vegetation made the outlook anything but favorable. It was under such circumstances Indiana became a member of the great Federal Union. Indian wars had almost ceased east of the Mississippi river, but Indian massacres had not come to an end. It was not safe to stray very far away from the confines of the few settlements, and if human life was spared stock was stolen and driven away, thus depriving the settler of all means of cultivating his homestead. Corydon, the capital, was a little village on the southern border, some miles back from the river, and hidden among the hills; hard to get at in the best of seasons, in the winter it was almost inaccessible. Around it there was nothing that gave promise of future growth; there was no future for it even if the capital remained there. There was absolutely no foundation on which to build a city.

The Beginning of Indianapolis. When the state was admitted into the Union congress donated to the infant commonwealth four sections of land on which to build a capital city, the land to be selected by the state from any that remained unsold. So, in 1820, the legislature determined to go out into the wilderness and hunt for a site for its future capital city. Commissioners were appointed and sent out to seek for the site of its future city, and make selection of the land donated by congress. It might have been a prescience of what was to come that led the commissioners to seek a spot as near the geographical center of the state as possible. It may be they naturally concluded that in time the geographical center of the state would be also the center of population, but it is more probable they thought only of finding a spot to reach which would take about the same number of miles travel from the four corners. Whatever may have been their motive, they did determine on the geographical center. Water furnished then the only, or rather the best and surest means of communication with the outside world, and as they did not want to get too far away from some stream supposed to be navigable, they clung to the banks of White river. Three sites were offered, one a few miles south of the present city, and one a few miles northeast. They came here through the wilderness, and after much debating and considerable disputing, decided on accepting four sections of land around the mouth of Fall creek. It was a most unpromising site. White river itself was not very inviting, while deep bayous and ravines cut up the land in a way to make it look anything but attractive to one seeking for town lots. But here were the four sections with only half a dozen or so settlers. It was in the wilderness, it was near the geographical center.

With the exception of a lonely cabin here and there, it was sixty miles away from the nearest settlements. All around were dense forests; to the south were the hills reaching to the Ohio river, and to the north the woods and prairies stretching out to the lake. Only a few miles away was the boundary which divided the "New Purchase" from the lands still claimed by the Indians. There was no town, no people, not a road leading anywhere. A town had to be built, people induced to come, roads to be opened. No farms had been opened up, and supplies of every kind would have to be wagoned many miles over roads often almost impassable, and at that time pack horses were the only means of conveyance. But here, in this unpromising locality, the commissioners staked off a city that in less than three-quarters of a century was to become the largest inland city on the continent. They believed that White river would prove to be navigable for the only boats then known on the western waters, and by it the people of the new city could be fed and clothed.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF INDIANAPOLIS, SOUTHWEST FROM BLIND ASYLUM, 1854.

Naming the Capital—The legislature approved the report of the commissioners and proceeded to hunt for a name for the new city. It was a difficult thing to find. Every member of the legislature had a name to propose. Some were of Indian origin, and some compounded from Latin words, and others from Greek. Finally "Indianapolis" was determined upon, and the city in embryo had a name.

The First Settler—There has been much dispute as to who was actually the first settler of this section of the state, and the honor has been contested between the friends of George Pogue and those of two brothers named McCormick. The dispute never will be satisfactorily settled, and it is not a very important historical event. Neither Pogue nor the McCormicks dreamed of building a city. The one sought only to live by hunting and trapping, and the others by cultivating the soil. It was only after the location of the capital city they dreamed of achieving fame by being called the first to discern the future possibilities. Both Pogue and the McCormicks were here when the commissioners of the legislature came.

First Survey—In April, 1821, the work of "laying off" the city actively began. Christopher Harrison, representing the state, appointed



OLD GOVERNOR WRIGHT MANSION



as surveyors, Elias P. Fordham and Alexander Ralston. Some years before, Ralston had been employed in some of the work of mapping out Washington, the national capital, and at his suggestion the city was to be one mile square, with streets crossing each other at right angles, and with four wide avenues pointing toward a circle that was to be the center of the new city. The ground was uniformly level, but a slight knoll was found, and it was determined the city should start from that point, or rather that the knoll should be in the center, and that it should be crowned by a residence for the chief magistrate of the commonwealth.

Streets were marked off, lots laid out and the new city was ready for business, that is, the sale of lots. The streets ran through the woods and the lots were all heavily timbered, but could be determined by the stakes set by the surveyors. Certain plots of ground were reserved for public purposes. One was to be the site of the expected state-house. One was for the court-house, and one was reserved on which to build a great state educational institution, which already had been designated as a university. The university never materialized. It having gone abroad through the settlements that the new capital city had been located, and information given as to where it could be found, immigrants began to arrive, and among them was the first lawyer. A store had been opened up and a saw-mill started.

Most of the settlers had located along the bank of the river, taking it for granted that the choice corner lots would be in that section. The land outside of the mile square was to be laid off into out-lots and farms. Mr. Ralston and the commissioners evidently thought that the mile square would contain all the inhabitants the city was ever likely to have, and had provided no division of the city lots from the out-lots but the imaginary line, but some one suggested that it would be the proper thing to bound the city by streets, and name them East, West, North and South streets, and it was done accordingly.

First Sale of Lots—In October, 1821, the sale of lots began. The money arising from the sale was to be used in erecting the necessary buildings for the use of the state, and it was expected that there would be a great demand. After continuing the sale for several days, and disposing of three hundred and fourteen lots, the real estate business was stopped for awhile. Something more than \$7,000 was realized in cash, the rest of the purchase price of the lots being evidenced by promissory notes running over a period of four years. But few of the lots were eventually paid for, the purchasers forfeiting the advance payments and abandoning their purchases. Ten years afterward the state still owned three-fourths of the lots in the city limits, and nearly all of the out-lots. They were not finally disposed of until 1842, and for



VIEW OF PENNSYLVANIA STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON STREET, 1856.

its mile square of town lots, and the three outlying sections, the state realized less than \$150,000.

First Birth and Marriage—This first year of the life of the city witnessed the birth of the first child, and the marriage of the first couple, the happy bridegroom having been compelled to go to Connersville, sixty miles away, for his license.

Last Indian Killing—In the spring of the year, about the time the commissioners were busy laying out the new town, George Pogue, the traditional first settler, was killed by the Indians, and this tragedy kept up the excited fears of the people for some months, but it was the last of the Indian killings in this section.

The spring of 1822 came, and brought with it more new settlers, and the town began to show some signs of improving. It had been rumored around that notwithstanding the town had been laid out for the capital of the state, the capital would not be removed here on account of the unhealthy location, and this deterred a number from coming who had designed doing so. The town thus received a "black eye" at the very start, and then, too, the seasons were not favorable for crops for a year or two, and this gave Indianapolis a bad name. A few hardy souls stuck to it, however, and began to clamor for recognition. They were tired of being the capital of the state and having the county-seat sixty miles away. They were also anxious for mail facilities.

First Mail Facilities—In the beginning of 1822 the little town boasted of about five hundred inhabitants, and they thought it was time they were being served with a mail. So a meeting of the citizens of Indianapolis was called at Hawkins' tavern. Mr. Aaron Drake was appointed postmaster, and he made regular trips to Connersville, received the mail for the new settlement and transported it through the woods to its destination. This was all done by private enterprise. He returned from his first trip, reaching the settlement some time after the pall of darkness had fallen over the woods, but the loud blowing of his horn called the people together and he was given a royal welcome. A few weeks later the government assumed the duty of conveying the mails and distributing them and appointed Samuel Henderson as postmaster.

First Roads Built—The settlers also began asking that the streets be cleared, and the commissioners undertook to have the streets opened by cutting down the timber. Roads were needed, and the legislature, in the winter of 1821-2, appropriated \$100,000 to open up and construct a number of roads to its new capital. One led from the Ohio river, near Lawrenceburg, to Indianapolis, and another came up from Madison, while Noblesville, Crawfordsville, and other settlements were to be connected in the same way with Indianapolis. The trees were cut out, leaving the stumps still standing, and in rainy seasons, when the mud was deep, those stumps were terrible annoyances to wagoners. The



VIEW OF WASHINGTON STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM MERIDIAN, 1862.

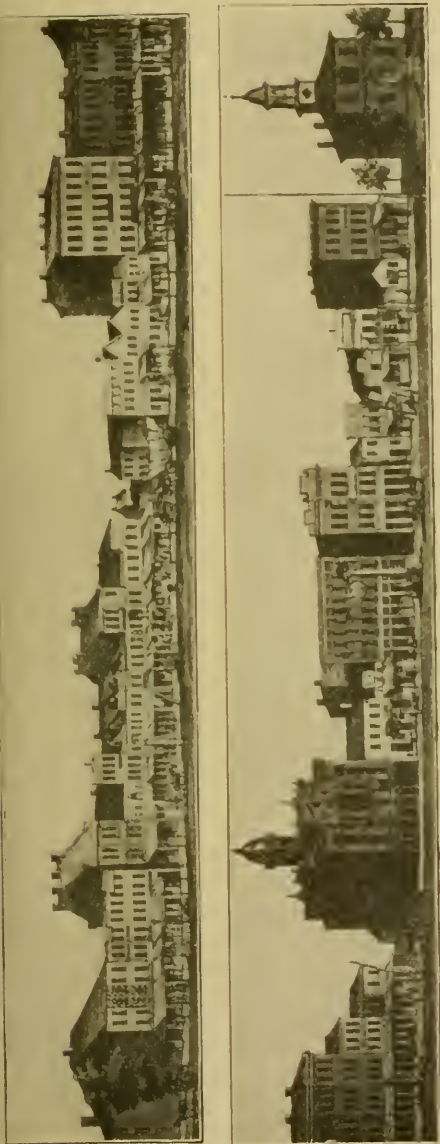
wheels would sink so deep in the mud that the axle-tree of the wagon would strike on the stump, and thus the wagon would be stranded sometimes for hours. The wants of the new settlement began to be numerous, and all supplies had to be hauled over these roads, that in the winter were sometimes impassable for weeks. They were just as bad in the rainy seasons of the spring and fall.

Organizing Marion County—The legislature of 1821-2 also organized Marion county, making Indianapolis the county-seat, appropriating a square of ground and \$8,000 to build a court-house. Attached to the new county, for judicial purposes, was the territory now comprising the counties of Johnson, Hamilton, Hancock, Madison and Boone. A new county demanded a new judge and a new sheriff. Hon. William W. Wick was made judge, and Hervey Bates sheriff. The new city might now be said to be fairly launched on the road to greatness. It had a judge of its own, a lawyer, Calvin Fletcher, to look after the legal wants of all the people, a store, a tavern, a saw-mill or two, a post-office, and was soon to have its first paper.

The First Newspaper—Among the enterprising citizens of Indianapolis were George Smith and Nathaniel Bolton, and they became the editors and proprietors of the *Gazette*, Indianapolis' first newspaper. It made its appearance January 28, 1822.

First County Election—The legislature could name a judge for the new county, but could not choose the other officers, so in February, 1822, Sheriff Bates issued forth his proclamation calling on the people of the new county to meet together at certain named polling places and choose for themselves two associate justices, a clerk, a recorder and three county commissioners. Two of the voting places were in Indianapolis, one near Noblesville, one at Strawtown, one at Anderson and the other near Pendleton. Only 336 votes were cast in the entire county. The vote of Indianapolis was about 100. James M. Ray was elected clerk, James C. Reed, recorder; John T. Osborne, John McCormack and William McCartney, commissioners; Eliakim Harding and James McIlvain, associate judges. In the August following, the election for governor took place, when 317 votes were cast, 315 of them being for William Hendricks.

First Session County Court—On September 26, 1822, the court began its first session. There being no court-house, its sessions were held in the cabin of Jonathan Carr, it being the most pretentious structure in the town. The grand jury returned twenty-two indictments for sundry and various offenses against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth. A candidate for naturalization appeared, in the person of Richard Goode, late of Ireland, and a subject of George IV. No jail had been provided, and as the laws then made imprisonment for debt permissible, certain streets were named as the boundaries within which imprisoned debtors should confine themselves.



NORTH SIDE OF WASHINGTON STREET, WEST FROM OLD MARION COUNTY COURT HOUSE, 1854.

Building First Court-house and Jail—The county commissioners, as soon as they had been inducted into office, set industriously about the work of erecting a court-house and jail. The state had appropriated \$8,000 to assist in this work, and in September the plan for the proposed structure submitted by John E. Baker and James Paxton was accepted and the contract for the building awarded them. They did not begin the work of construction until the next summer, and it was not until 1824 the building was completed. The square of ground selected for a court-house and jail was covered with heavy timber. A jail made of hewed logs was erected and remained as the bastille of Marion county until 1823, when it was destroyed by fire. A brick jail was then constructed, and in 1815 it was enlarged by an addition made of logs a foot thick. In the midst of the turmoil of starting a new city on its upward way patriotism was not forgotten, and the fourth of July, 1822,

was duly celebrated by an oration, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and a barbecue. The first camp-meeting was also held that fall, under the auspices of Rev. James Scott, the first Methodist preacher of the town. This year was also signalized by the organization of a militia regiment, the fortieth, with James Paxton as colonel; Samuel Morrow, lieutenant-colonel, and Alexander W. Russell, major. Those days all the able-bodied citizens had to attend regular musters of the militia.

The year was not one of prosperity to the new settlement, but was marked by several important events, among them being the establishment of a ferry across White river; the opening of a brick-yard; the erection of the first brick and the first two-story frame house. The first brick house was erected by John Johnson, on Market*street, opposite the present post-office. The frame house was on Washington street, a little east of the present site of the Park theater. It was long used for the storage of documents belonging to the state, and afterward became a tavern.

At that time the capital of the state had no member of the legislature to represent its interest, and so the actual capital remained at Corydon. Again the rumors began to circulate that after all Indianapolis would never be the capital, and holders of real estate began to get a little shaky over their purchases. There was a leaven of faith, however, and the citizens began to petition the legislature for representation, and at its session in 1823 the people of the new county were authorized to elect a representative in the following August. In the early days of the spring a new newspaper was started with a rather startling name—*Western Censor and Emigrant's Guide*—by Harvey Gregg and Douglass Maguire. This was now the third year of the town, and the second since it had been given its name, but the election in August disclosed the fact that its growth during the last year had been very limited. In August, 1822, at the election for governor, the county had polled 317 votes, and at the election in 1823 only 270. It was an "off" year, and that may account for the falling off of the vote.

First Theatrical Performance—Having a representative in the legislature, the town began to prepare for the advent of the capital, and a new tavern was built by Thomas Carter. It was now a rival of Hawkins' tavern that had first opened out its doors for the "entertainment of man and beast." It became celebrated as being a place of the exhibition of the first show ever given in Indianapolis. It was given on the last night of the year 1823, the bill being "The Doctor's Courtship, or the Indulgent Father," and the farce of the "Jealous Lovers."

First School and Church—The first school was started in 1821, but its teacher was shortly afterward elected county recorder and it was temporarily suspended. Religious teachings began with the advent



SOUTH SIDE OF WASHINGTON STREET, WEST FROM LITTLE'S HOTEL, 1854.

of French missionaries preaching among the Indians. When the country was wrested from the French the order was changed somewhat, but it was never very long after the hardy pioneer had erected his cabin, until the "itinerant circuit rider" was knocking at his door with his bible and hymn-book in hand. It has never been definitely settled who preached the first sermon in Indianapolis, the honor lying between John McClung, a preacher of the New Light school, and Rezin Hammond a Methodist. They both preached here in the fall of 1821. They were soon followed by Rev. Ludlow G. Haines, a Presbyterian. The Presbyterians organized the first church, and in 1823 began the erection of a house of worship on Pennsylvania street opposite where the Denson hotel now stands. It was completed the following year at the cost of \$1,200. The Indianapolis circuit of the Methodist denomination was organized in 1822, under the charge of Rev. William Cravens,

but Rev. James Scott had preached here before that and held one or two camp-meetings. The Methodists did not begin the erection of a church building right away, but in 1823 purchased a hewed log house on Maryland street near Meridian, to be used for religious meetings. The Baptists organized a society in 1822, and held meetings at different places until 1829, when they erected a church.

Not long after the school of Joseph C. Reed suspended on his being elected to the office of recorder of the county, a meeting of the citizens was called to make arrangements for a permanent school. Mr. Reed's school-house had been at the intersection of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. Arrangements were made with a Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence to open out a school and keep it going. There were no free schools then maintained by public tax, but thus, soon after its first settlement, Indianapolis laid the foundation of its educational system.

Removal of the Capital—At the meeting of the legislature in January, 1824, the final order was made for the removal of the capital to Indianapolis, and this gave an impetus to the town and more emigrants began to flock in. The removal was to be made by January 10, 1825, and the next legislature was to assemble in the court-house of Marion county. When Marion county's representatives to the legislature returned home from the session of 1824, they were given a grand reception at Washington Hall, which was then the great tavern of the city. In November of that year, State Treasurer Samuel Merrill set out on his journey to the new capital with the archives of the state, in a large two-horse wagon. It was a slow journey over the hills and through the woods, a dozen miles a day being all that could be accomplished, and that by the hardest effort. By the end of November the state was settled in its new quarters, and the meeting of the first legislature was impatiently waited for.

When the members of the legislature came to the new capital in 1825 they found it a straggling village with only one street "cleared," and that was still full of stumps. It was a town in the mud, hard to get to, and almost impossible to move around in after once reached. But it was the capital, the state officers were here, and the "donation" of the general government had been accepted, and they had to make the best of it. It was a dreary winter, though, here in the deep woods, with the houses scattered around over a mile square, with only cow tracks through the woods from one to the other. The three taverns were the center of interest in the evenings, and around huge fires in their "bar rooms" the legislators and citizens gathered to discuss matters of state. During the session one of the taverns, Carter's, was destroyed by fire. Some efforts were made by the legislature to improve the town, and fifty dollars were appropriated to clean out Pogue's run, so as to cut off some of its malaria-breeding powers. The outlying

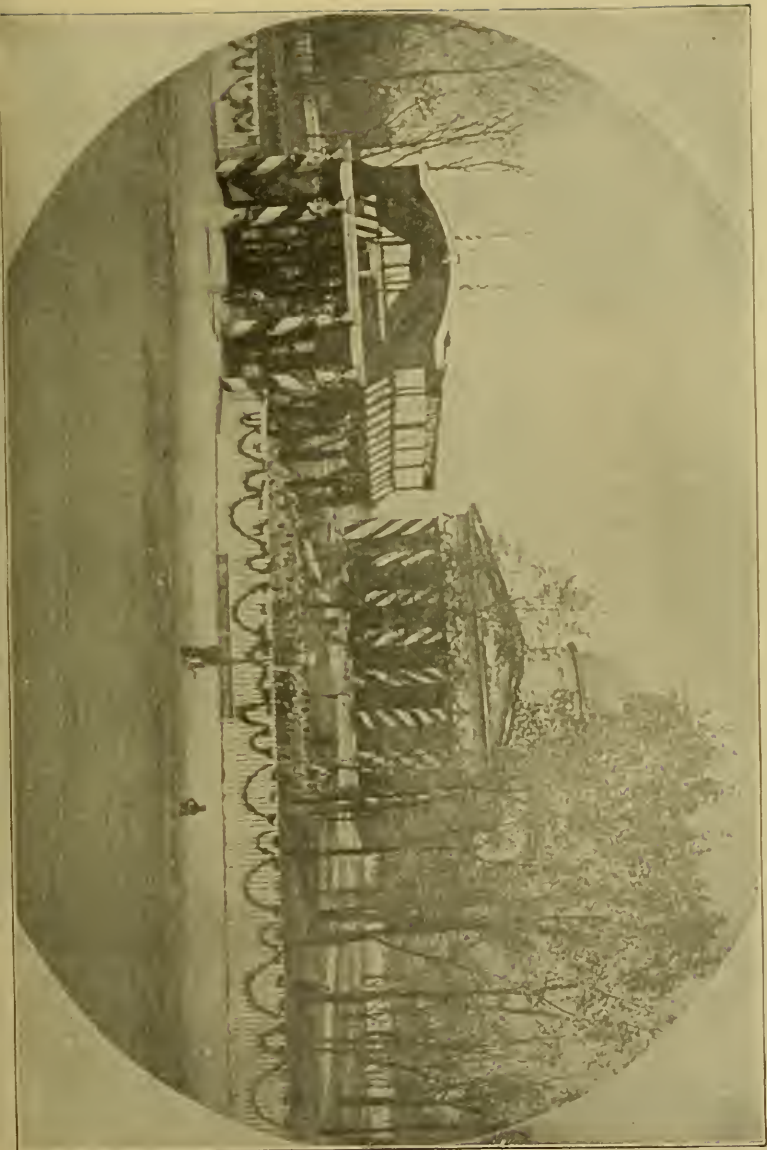


portions of the donation were also ordered sold or leased in four-acre tracts to encourage farming.

First Organizations—The coming of the legislature did not add greatly to the permanent growth of the town, for in February, 1826, the population consisted of seven hundred and sixty-two persons. But the town did begin to show signs of permanency and several societies were organized, among them being the Indianapolis Bible Society, which is still in existence. An agricultural society was also organized, but it did not last long. The United States land office was removed to Indianapolis from Brookville, and thus the city was recognized by the federal government. Indian depredations had ceased, but the military spirit was strong, and an artillery company was formed with James Blake as captain. The government furnished the company with one cannon of small caliber. The burning of Carter's tavern demonstrated the necessity of a fire company, and as the town was too poor to buy an engine a bucket and ladder company was organized, which did service for ten years until the first fire engine was purchased.

Establishment of First Factory—The early part of 1827 witnessed the first effort to establish a manufacturing enterprise in the town. Through the efforts of James M. Ray, James Blake and Nicholas McCarty the legislature ordered the sale of seven acres of land fronting on the river, for milling purposes, and a company was organized to carry on the enterprise. It took two years, however, to get the stock subscriptions, and in 1831 the work of building was begun. It was to comprise a steam saw, grist and woolen mill, and a very pretentious structure was erected. The boilers and machinery were hauled overland from Cincinnati, taking some weeks in their transportation. This was the introduction of steam as a power into the city, but the speculation did not pay, as there was little demand for lumber, and it cost too much to transport the flour to market. In 1835 the speculation was abandoned and the machinery offered for sale, but it found no buyers, and was left to rust itself away. In 1847 the Geisendorffs undertook to use the machinery and building for carding and spinning wool, but after trying it for five years, they in turn abandoned it, and the next year it was destroyed by fire. It had long been a rendezvous for thieves and other vicious characters.

Building of Governor's Mansion—The same year the legislature attempted to build a residence for the governor. In the original laying off of the town the circle in the center of the plat was intended for such a structure, and so designated, but up to this time no provision had been made for its building. One of the first acts of the legislature in 1827 was to appropriate \$4,000 to build a governor's house on the circle, and work began by enclosing the circle with a rail fence. Under this appropriation a building was begun. It was rather elaborate in de-





GOVERNOR'S MANSION IN CIRCLE, 1859.

sign, square in form, two stories high and a large attic. It had a semi basement. The building was completed far enough to be used for public offices, and was turned over for that purpose. In 1859 it was sold at auction and torn down.

The governors were still left to hunt homes for themselves, until 1839, when the legislature ordered the state officers to purchase a suitable building for such a residence. At that time the handsomest and largest dwelling in the city was on the northwest corner of Illinois

and Market streets. It was owned by Dr. John H. Sanders, and the state officers decided upon it, and it was bought. Governor Wallace moved into it, and it was occupied in turn by Governors Bigger, Whitcomb, Wright, Willard and Morton. From some cause it had always been an unhealthy building. The wife of Governor Whitcomb was the first to die there. Governor Wright, during his occupancy, lost two wives in the same building. The family of Governor Willard was sick during the whole time he occupied it, and Governor Morton suffered so much that he finally abandoned it. It was sold in 1865, and since then the State has owned no executive mansion.

By this time the educational demands of the people of the growing town induced the legislature to set apart a square of ground to be known as "University" square, upon which it was intended some time in the future to erect buildings for a university. No effort was made to utilize it for educational purposes until 1832, when a part of it was leased for a county seminary. It was afterward used by the city for a high-school for a number of years.

Early Navigation—The growth of the town was very slow for some years. The building of the National road gave it a slight impetus and brought here the first and only steamboat that ever succeeded in navigating White river to this point. It rejoiced in the name of "Robert Hanna," and was owned by General Hanna, one of the contractors building the new road for the government. It was brought here to tow barges loaded with stone and timber for use in constructing the road and its bridges. It arrived here on the eleventh of April, 1831. The next day a free excursion was given to the citizens, but the overhanging boughs of the trees lining the banks knocked down her chimneys and pilot-house and smashed a wheel-house. The next day she ran aground and remained fast for several weeks. When the high



OLD NATIONAL BRIDGE AND RACKET GOVERNOR MORTON ON WHITE RIVER, 1865.

water came in the fall she took her way down the river and was never seen again. Many years afterward a little steamer named after Governor Morton was built here to ply up and down for the amusement and entertainment of the people, but it had bad luck, and was soon destroyed. Even keel-boats and flat-boats early abandoned all efforts to navigate the stream which Mr. Ralston had declared to be navigable for at least four months in the year.

Governor Noble, however, would not give up his hopes that the river would prove navigable, and offered a reward of \$200 for the first boat that would land at the town. Two efforts were made, and one steamer reached Spencer and another came a few miles further. A plan for slack water navigation was submitted to the legislature and pressed for several years, and in 1851 the White River Navigation Company was chartered, but it accomplished nothing.

First Historical Society—About this time the town thought it was old enough to have a historical society, so one was formed, with Benjamin Parke for president, and B. F. Morris for secretary. It did not have many active members, but elected about all the distinguished men of the nation as honorary members. The organization of the society was preceded by the arrival of the first menagerie that ever exhibited its wild animals to the people of the Hoosier capital.

First Internal Improvements, Etc.—The craze for internal improvements, that had been sweeping over other parts of the country, struck Indianapolis early in 1831, and the legislature spent most of its session in granting charters to railroads. Six such roads were projected, to center in Indianapolis. The roads were all to run to the south, as there was no population to the north. Some of the projected roads were partly surveyed and then the work was dropped. A few years later, however, the state entered upon a wholesale system of internal improvement, including railroads, canals and turnpikes. None of the projected works were ever fully completed by the state, but the state debt was increased enormously, and the state had to practically go into bankruptcy. The state sold out its interest in all the works, together with 2,000,000 acres of land, in discharge of half of the debt that had been contracted.

Erection of First State-house—The state had been occupying the court-house for the use of the legislature, and in making its appropriation to erect that building had reserved the right to so occupy it for fifty years, but it was deemed the time had come to erect a building for the use of the state. It still owned a considerable portion of the original donation by congress, and it was estimated that the lots would sell for \$58,000, and this was estimated sufficient to erect a suitable building. Ithiel Town was the architect and contracted to build the



SOLDIERS' GRAVES, NATIONAL CEMETERY, CROWN HILL.



BURIAL OF GENERAL HARRISON AT CROWN HILL, MARCH 17, 1901.



THE STATE HOUSE 1832.

house for \$78,000, and actually did complete it for \$60,000. It was begun in 1832 and finished in time for the meeting of the legislature in 1836, and it served the state for forty years.

Incorporation of the City—Up to 1832 the city's business had

been administered under the laws of the state, and on September 3, 1832, the citizens made the first formal effort toward incorporation. Five trustees were elected, and Samuel Henderson, who had been the first regularly appointed postmaster of the town, was appointed president of the board, with J. P. Griffith clerk, and Samuel Jennison marshal and collector. This municipal government lasted until 1836, when the legislature granted a special charter. About the only notable thing the old municipality did was to purchase the first fire engine for the town, the state giving one-half of the price. The organization had lasted four years, and the entire income of the fourth year was only \$1,510.

State Bank of Indiana—In 1834 the legislature chartered the State Bank of Indiana, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Up to that time Indianapolis had contained nothing but a small private bank. The charter of the state bank was to run twenty-five years. The state was to take one-half of the capital stock, and raised the money by the sale of bonds. Her share of the dividends, after paying the bonds, was to go to the establishment of a general school fund. This was the starting point of Indiana's splendid endowment of her public schools. The state's share of the proceeds was loaned out from time to time on real estate security. The final yield of this investment by the state was \$3,700,000, after paying off the bank bonds. The main bank and one of its branches were located in Indianapolis. The bank began business on the 25th day of November, 1834, in the building on the Governor's Circle which had been intended as a residence for the governor. It was afterwards removed to Washington street. Samuel Merrill was

the first president, and Calvin Fletcher, Senton W. Norris, Robert Morrison and Thomas R. Scott were the directors. In 1840 the bank removed to its new building at the corner of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. The Indianapolis branch was organized by the appointment of Hervey Bates, president, and B. F. Morris, cashier. At the expiration of the charter the Bank of the State of Indiana was started, with Hugh McCullough as president. In this bank the state had no interest. It remained in business, with its seventeen branches, until wiped out by the institution of the national banks.

Panic of 1837—The great financial panic of 1837 proved very disastrous to Indianapolis. It stopped all work on the great enterprises undertaken by the state, leaving contractors and laborers without their pay. The banks were compelled to suspend specie payments and private business was overwhelmed with the credit of the state. Large stocks of goods had been purchased by the merchants and remained unsold on their shelves, or had been disposed of on credit, and collections were impossible. Nobody had any money. Eastern creditors were disposed to be very liberal and extend time of payments, trusting to a revival of business to relieve their debtors from their embarrassment. The legislature came to the help of the debtor by providing that property sold on execution should not be sold for less than two-thirds of its appraised value. It also exempted a certain amount of household property from execution. These two measures proved of great benefit, but did not relieve the distress altogether. There was a lack of currency, and the legislature issued bills secured by the credit of the state, and bearing six per cent. interest. This "scrip" was made receivable for taxes, but from the want of credit by the state abroad the scrip passed



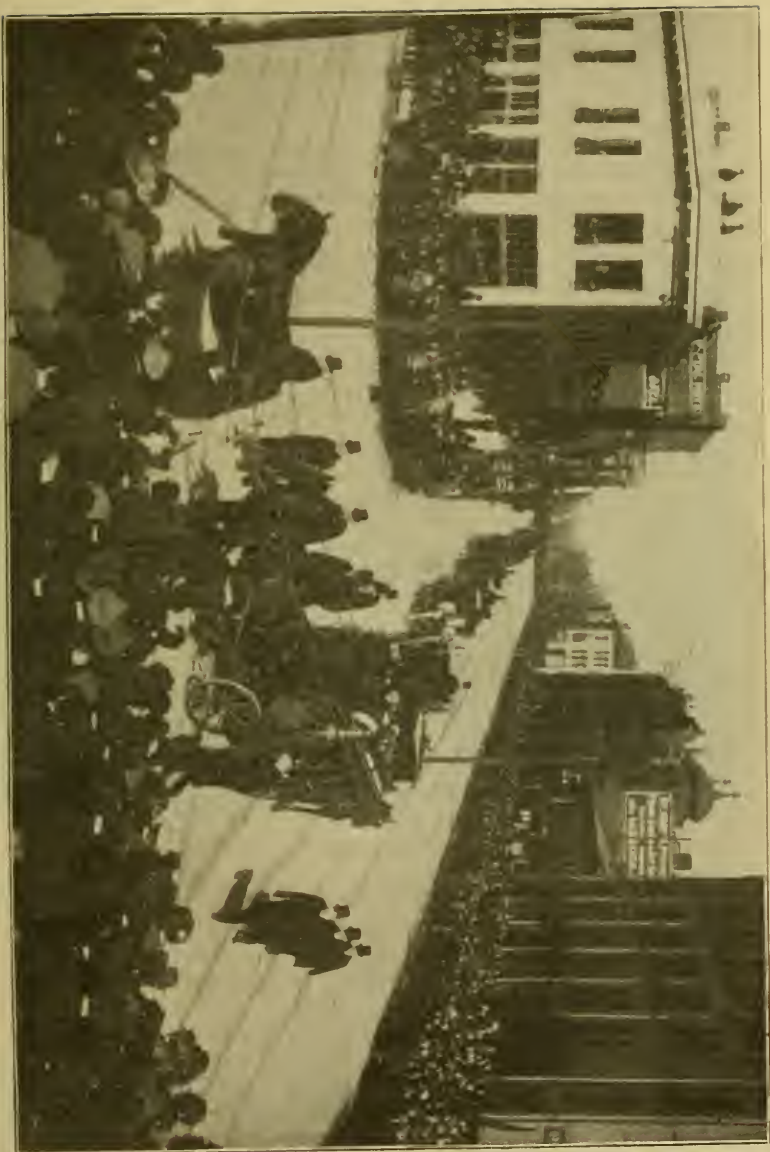
COUNTY SEMINARY IN UNIVERSITY PARK, 1832.

only at a heavy discount. After awhile, when confidence was restored again, the "scrip" commanded a large premium, and before it was all finally redeemed it was worth about two dollars for one. It was not until 1843, when the Madison railroad was approaching completion, that an upward tendency in business occurred.

The city has suffered from several panics since, the worst in the earlier years being in 1840, '41 and '42. The State Bank resumed specie payment in June, 1842, but it was a year or more before business generally revived. These were the famous "hard times" following the election of William Henry Harrison. So grievous were the times that an effort was made, in 1842, to abolish the town government on account of its expense, although the entire cost of operating the municipal government was a little less than \$3,000. It might be well to note at this point the salaries paid to the municipal officers in those early days. Members of the council received \$12 each a year, the secretary \$200, the treasurer and marshal each \$100, and the assessors \$75. The other salaries were in a like proportion.

First Militia Organized—For some years after the organization of the state, a militia was maintained by requiring all the able-bodied men between certain ages to be enrolled and report at stated periods for muster. When the danger from Indian wars ceased these musters ended. The military spirit of the people, however, did not die out, and in February, 1837, the first company of militia was organized, with Colonel Russell as captain. It was called the "Marion Guards." Their uniform was of gray cloth with patent leather shakoes. They were armed with the old-fashioned flint-lock muskets, and drilled according to the Prussian tactics. Thomas A. Morris, a graduate of West Point, succeeded Captain Russell. In 1838 Captain Thomas McBaker organized the "Marion Rifles." The uniform of the Rifles was a blue fringed hunting shirt, blue pantaloons and caps. In 1842 the two companies organized into a battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Brown and Major George Drum.

First Female Academy—In 1837 was opened the first female school of the city. It was called the "Indianapolis Female Institute," and was chartered by the legislature. It was opened by two sisters, Mary J. and Harriet Axtell. It flourished for several years, and its reputation was so high that quite a number of pupils from other towns and states attended it. The same year a neat frame school-house was erected on Circle street, adjoining what was so long known as Henry Ward Beecher's church. The school was opened by Mr. Gilman Marston, afterwards a member of congress from New Hampshire, and a distinguished general during the late war. It was called the "Franklin Institute."



FUNERAL OF GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRISON, MARCH 17, 1901.

Building State Institutions—In 1839 the subject of erecting a hospital for the insane of the state had been broached, but nothing definite was done, owing to the financial embarrassment of the state and people, but as soon as business began to exhibit signs of recovery the matter was again taken up. Dr. John Evans, of Chicago, who had made a study of mental diseases, delivered a lecture before the members of the legislature of 1842-3, and the governor was directed to obtain plans for the erection of suitable buildings. At the next session of the legislature plans were approved and a tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars' worth of property was levied to provide the means for erecting the buildings. All this was but carrying out a direction in the constitution adopted at the organization of the state, one of the cares of the framers of that document being to provide for the unfortunate. Dr. John Evans, Dr. L. Dunlap and James Blake were appointed a commission to obtain a site for the proposed buildings. They selected Mount Jackson, where the hospital now stands. In 1846 the legislature ordered the sale of "hospital" square, a plot of ground that had been reserved for hospital purposes, the proceeds to be applied to the work, and an additional sum of \$15,000 was appropriated.

The work of construction was begun at once, and the main building was completed the next year, at a cost of \$75,000. Since then several additions have been made to the building, and others erected, until now Indianapolis can boast of one of the most substantial, convenient and imposing structures of the kind in the United States. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and every convenience and comfort for this class of unfortunates have been provided. The legislature of 1843 also began the work of caring for the deaf mutes, by levying a tax of one-fifth of a cent on each one hundred dollars of property. The first work of this kind in the state, however, was done by William Willard, a mute who had been a teacher of mutes in Ohio. He came to Indianapolis in the spring of 1843 and opened a school on his own account. In 1844 the state adopted his school and appointed a board of trustees, consisting of the governor, treasurer of state, Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, James Morrison and Matthew Simpson, afterwards a distinguished bishop of the Methodist church. They rented a building at the corner of Maryland and Illinois streets, and opened the first asylum in October, 1844. In January, 1846, a site for a permanent building was selected just east of the town. The permanent building was completed in 1850, at a cost of \$39,000.

During the winter of 1844-5, through the efforts of James M. Ray, William H. Churchman, of the Kentucky Blind Asylum, was brought here with some of his pupils and gave an exhibition or two in Mr. Beecher's church. This had a decidedly good effect on the legislature, which was then in session, and a tax of one-fifth of a cent was levied

to provide support for the blind. James M. Ray, George W. Mears and the secretary, auditor and treasurer of state were appointed a commission to carry out the work, either by the establishment of an asylum or by providing for the care and education of the blind at the institution in Ohio or that in Kentucky. In 1847 James M. Ray, George W. Mears and Seaton W. Norris were appointed to erect a suitable building, and \$5,000 appropriated to purchase a site. They purchased the ground now occupied, and while waiting for the erection of a building opened a school in the building that had been used for the first deaf and dumb



VIEW WASHINGTON AND PENNSYLVANIA STREETS, 1891.

asylum. The present building was completed in 1851 at the cost of \$50,000.

War with Mexico—The year 1846 brought some excitement, and for a while made things a little more lively. The war with Mexico was on, and troops called for. Indianapolis raised one company for the first regiment. It was officered by James P. Drake as captain and John A. McDougal and Lewis Wallace as lieutenants. Captain Drake was afterward made colonel of the regiment. The next year Indianapolis furnished two additional companies, one each for the fourth and fifth regiments. Those two companies were with General Scott on his march to the capital of Mexico, and participated in some of the battles

of that campaign. They were commanded by James McDougal and Edward Lander.

The First Railroad—While the Mexican war was going on the railroad that was building to connect Indianapolis and the Ohio river at Madison was slowly creeping along. It was finally completed to the city in 1817 amid great rejoicing. With the opening of the Madison railroad a change came, and the town put on a bustling air of activity. This furnished an opening to the Ohio river, and by that stream to Cincinnati and the south. Business at once revived and new stores were opened, and new factories started, while others were projected. Up to that time the stores kept a little of everything, but a railroad demanded a division of trade, and stores for dry goods and stores for groceries were opened. The price of property advanced, and a new city government organized. At the first settlement of the town, lots along or near the river front were the favorites in the market. The sickly season soon drove business and the settlements further east, and the opening of the railroad attracted everything toward the south, so as to be near the depot.

First Mayor—In February, 1817, the legislature granted a city charter to Indianapolis, and on the 27th of March an election was held to determine whether the people would accept or not. It was approved by a vote of 449 to 19. An election for municipal officers was held on the 24th of April, and Samuel Henderson was elected the first mayor of the city. The population of the city was estimated at that time at 6,000. Practically there were no streets, except Washington, and it was still full of stumps. Some of the other streets had been partly cleared, but no attempt had been made to improve any of them. Here and there on Washington street were patches of sidewalks, some of brick and some of plank. When it rained mud predominated on the only streets that had been opened and used, while in the summer the dust was thick enough to be almost stifling.

First Street Improvements—The new city council at once determined to enter upon a systematic and general system of street improvements. Stumps were pulled out, the streets in the central portion of the city graded and graveled and sidewalks were made. This first effort at improvement caused a good deal of friction and litigation, the property owners objecting to the expense entailed upon them. Bowldering for streets was not introduced until 1820, when Washington was so paved from Illinois to Meridian. Free schools also made their appearance soon after the formation of the city government. The state had provided a small fund, but it was only large enough to keep the schools going for three or four months of the year. It was decided to levy a small tax on the citizens to provide funds for the erection of houses and to pay teachers, and by 1823 this tax furnished enough to make a more permanent organization of the schools necessary.



MILITARY PARK AND CANAL WITH STATE HOUSE IN THE DISTANCE.

First Public Hall—The year 1847 brought also the first hall erected for the use of the public. The Grand Lodge of Free Masons determined to erect a building that would contain rooms for lodge purposes and a large hall that could be used for entertainments, public meetings, etc. The location decided upon was the southeast corner of Washington and Tennessee streets, now known as Capitol avenue. The corner-stone was laid on the 25th of October, but the building was not finally completed until 1850. The convention to revise the constitution of the state held its sessions in the public hall in 1850.

First Wholesale House—Among other improvements in business was the opening of the first wholesale dry goods store in Indianapolis, by Joseph Little & Co. The three or four years following were uneventful, in the main, the city showing slow but steady growth, and another railroad or two began to make pretensions to public utility, and the Union Railway Company was organized, with the idea of bringing all the railroads into one central station.

First Telegraph Line—In 1848 the first telegraph line to the city was constructed, reaching to Dayton, Ohio.

First Gas Lighting Company—In 1851 a company was chartered to furnish gas light to the citizens, but it was not until 1854 the city took any gas for the streets, and then only for a few lamps. In 1852 the legislature granted a charter for the Northwestern Christian University, and plans were adopted to raise funds for the construction of the necessary buildings. The same year the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows began the erection of a building on the northeast corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets, and in the same year the city again changed its form of government, surrendering the special charter and accepting the general law. This change was mainly occasioned because the special charter limited the power of taxation to fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars, and it had been found totally inadequate to the needs of the city.

Building Permit Ordinance—Up to the close of the war there had been no steps taken by the city to mark the growth of the city in any way, but in 1864 the council passed an ordinance requiring those proposing to build to take out permits, and since then there has been a record by which the changes could be noted.

First Street Railway—In 1863 the first attempt was made to construct a street railroad. Two companies applied for a charter, and after a long delay and a bitter fight a charter was granted to the Citizens' Company, and by 1866 about seven miles of track was completed. The first line was that on Illinois street, and this was opened in June, 1864, the mayor of the city driving a car over it.

INDIANAPOLIS AT PRESENT

A COMPREHENSIVE OUTLINE DESCRIPTION OF THE WHOLE CITY—AREA,
POPULATION, WEALTH, STATISTICS, ETC.

Indianapolis is today the largest inland city on the American continent, and one of the most important railroad centers in this country. It is, too, one of the handsomest cities, and one of the most prosperous and progressive. Its growth has been practically that of only two decades. Within that time it has emerged from a rambling village-like town into a city of magnificent business blocks, public buildings and handsome residences. It is the commercial, industrial, social, religious, educational, political and governmental center of Indiana—rich in natural resources and one of the most progressive states in the union. It is more typically a capital of a state than any other city in the country and is recognized as such in all parts of the United States.

The Area actually within the city is over thirty square miles. The original plat was one mile square, and for many years after the first laying off of the town it kept within those bounds.

The Population has grown in a wonderful manner during the last twenty years. In 1870 the population was 48,244; in 1880 it had grown to 75,056. In 1890 it showed another great advance, the returns showing 105,436, and, according to the United States census for 1900, the actual population was 170,963, including Irvington, a suburb, which has since been added to the city. Nearly every nationality on the globe is represented in this population. Of the foreign born the Germans predominate, closely followed by the Irish. The population is industrious and thrifty, there being fewer idle men in Indianapolis than in any other city of its size. Hundreds of workingmen own their own homes, and while there is not in the city any great aggregation of wealth, as is found in the other large cities of the country, there is not that depth of poverty to be found. The estimated population of Indianapolis for 1909 is 250,000.

The Municipal Administration is conducted by a Mayor and the heads of the various departments. The Mayor is elected by a popular vote for the term of four years, and he appoints the members of the various boards. Municipal legislation is in the hands of a council composed of nine members, who are elected by the city at large; six from the majority party and three from the minority party.

The City Charter—The city of Indianapolis became an incorporated town September 3, 1832. Prior to that time the business of the town had been administered under the laws of the state. The legislature granted the city its first charter in 1836; this was superseded by another charter in 1847, and under its provisions the first Mayor of Indianapolis was elected. In 1891 the legislature granted the city a special charter which was approved March 6, 1891. With minor amendments and additions the city is now operating under this charter.

Mayors of Indianapolis were as follows: Samuel Henderson, 1847-1849; Horatio C. Newcomb, 1849-1851; Caleb Scudder, 1851-1854; James McCready, 1854-1856; Henry F. West, 1856; Charles Conlon, 1856; William J. Wallace, 1856-1858; Samuel D. Maxwell, 1858-1863; John Caven, 1863-1867; Daniel Macauley, 1867-1873; James L. Mitchell, 1873-1875; John Caven, 1875-1881; Daniel W. Grubbs, 1881-1884; J. L. McMaster, 1884-1886; C. S. Denny, 1886-1890; T. L. Sullivan, 1890-1893; C. S. Denny, 1893-1896; Thomas Taggart, 1896-1901; C. A. Bookwalter, 1901-1903; John W. Holtzman, 1903-1905; C. A. Bookwalter, 1905-1910.

The City Finances—According to the last report of the comptroller the gross cash balance January 1, 1909, was \$514,869.12; from taxes \$1,453,128.25; total current receipts, \$2,013,807.27; total current expenditures, \$1,977,833.39. The bonded indebtedness January 1, 1909, was \$2,771,800. The expenditures for 1908 were: Finance department, \$246,150.49; law department, \$32,645.23; public works, \$914,447.54; public parks, \$151,335.59; public safety, \$654,065.17; public health and charity, \$130,524.96.

The Judiciary is partly under city authority and partly under that of the state. It is all elected. The Police Judge is elected for a term of four years and has a salary of \$2,500.00. The Judge of the Criminal Court is elected for a term of four years and has a salary of \$4,000.00 per year. The Judge of the Juvenile Court is elected for a term of four years with a salary of \$2,500.00. The Superior Court has five judges, each elected for four years at a salary of \$5,000.00 per annum. The Judge of the Circuit Court is elected for a term of six years with a salary of \$5,000.00 per annum. The Judge of the Probate Court is elected for a term of four years with a salary of \$5,000.00. There are also a number of Justices of the Peace, having limited jurisdiction.

The Police Department is under the control of the Board of Public Safety. It is composed of one superintendent, one lieutenant, 19 sergeants and 187 patrolmen. In addition there is a detective force consisting of one captain and 11 detectives. Connected with the police force are two matrons of the female department, three telegraph operators, one custodian, one electrician, two engineers, three clerks, one bailiff, two board of health officers, three humane officers, one board of children's guardians' officer, the Bertillon system and an efficient bicycle corps, plain clothes and corner men.



The Fire Department is under the control of the Board of Public Safety and consists of one chief, three assistant chiefs, one superintendent of telegraph, one foreman of fire alarm telegraph, one veterinary, three telegraph operators, three tower watchmen, three line men, 36 captains, 38 lieutenants, 11 engineers and 146 firemen, a total of 269 men. The department is equipped with the latest improved fire department apparatus.

The Executive and administrative authority of the city is vested in the Mayor, City Clerk and certain boards. The Mayor receives a salary of \$4,000.00 per year and is elected for a term of four years.

The Department of Finance is under the charge of the comptroller, who is appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of \$3,000. All warrants on the treasury must be drawn by him.

The Department of Law is under the charge of the corporation counsel, the city attorney and one assistant city attorney, appointed by the Mayor.

The Department of Public Works consists of three commissioners appointed by the Mayor. The board has control of the streets and all public buildings of the city. Each commissioner has a salary of \$2,000 a year.

The Board of Public Safety consists of three commissioners appointed by the Mayor, at a salary of \$1,200 each. This board has control of the police and fire departments.

The Department of Health and Charities consists of a board of three commissioners appointed by the Mayor. The board has direct control of all regulations for public health. The members of the board must be physicians.

The Department of Parks is composed of four commissioners appointed by the Mayor, for four years, and who serve without compensation. They have charge of all the public parks.

The Number of Buildings, including dwelling and business houses, makes a total of about 60,000. In 1908 there were 4,012 building permits issued for a value of \$5,530,731.80.

Streets and Sewers—The total length of streets of the city is about 500 miles, of which nearly 166 are permanently improved and the rest graveled. There are over 224 miles of sewers. The streets are lighted by gas and electricity, there being about 1,800 electric lights and 500 gas and vapor lights.

The Water Supply is furnished by the Indianapolis Water Company through their slow, sand-filtered system, and from deep wells located some few miles from the city, which is brought here through large iron mains and supplied by direct pressure from pumping stations. The water is pure and the supply is abundant for all purposes.

The Military Establishment of Indianapolis consists of the First





ARMORY OF BATTERY A, NATIONAL GUARD.

Battalion of the Second Regiment of the National Guard, composed of Companies A, C, D and H, and Battery A.

The U. S. Army Post, "Fort Benjamin Harrison," is located about eleven miles northeast of the city, where the Government has arranged for the care of a regiment of regulars. The buildings for the officers and barracks for the troops were completed in 1907, and this post is regarded as one of the best equipped in the United States. It is reached by electric cars every hour, and is one of the points of greatest interest about the city.

The City Building, one of the most attractive public buildings in the city, was erected in 1897. It is a handsome edifice, three stories in height and built of Indiana oolitic limestone. Here are located the city clerk's office, superintendent of police, city police court, Bertillon department, detective department, bicycle corps, bailiff of police court, juvenile court, police patrol, council chamber, station house, morgue and city dispensary.

Tomlinson Hall—Among the generous citizens of Indianapolis some years ago was Mr. Daniel Tomlinson. After his death, on opening his will, it was found that he had devised a large amount of real estate



and other property to the city for the erection of a public building, providing in his will that the building should be erected on the west end of what is known as East Market Square. The devise was accepted by the city and the bequest taken possession of. Nothing was done, however, toward carrying out the wishes of the testator for several years. Some attempts were then made to use the money as intended by Mr. Tomlinson, but at every effort hostility was aroused, until at last the matter was made an issue at a city election. The council then took steps and the present Tomlinson Hall was built in 1885.

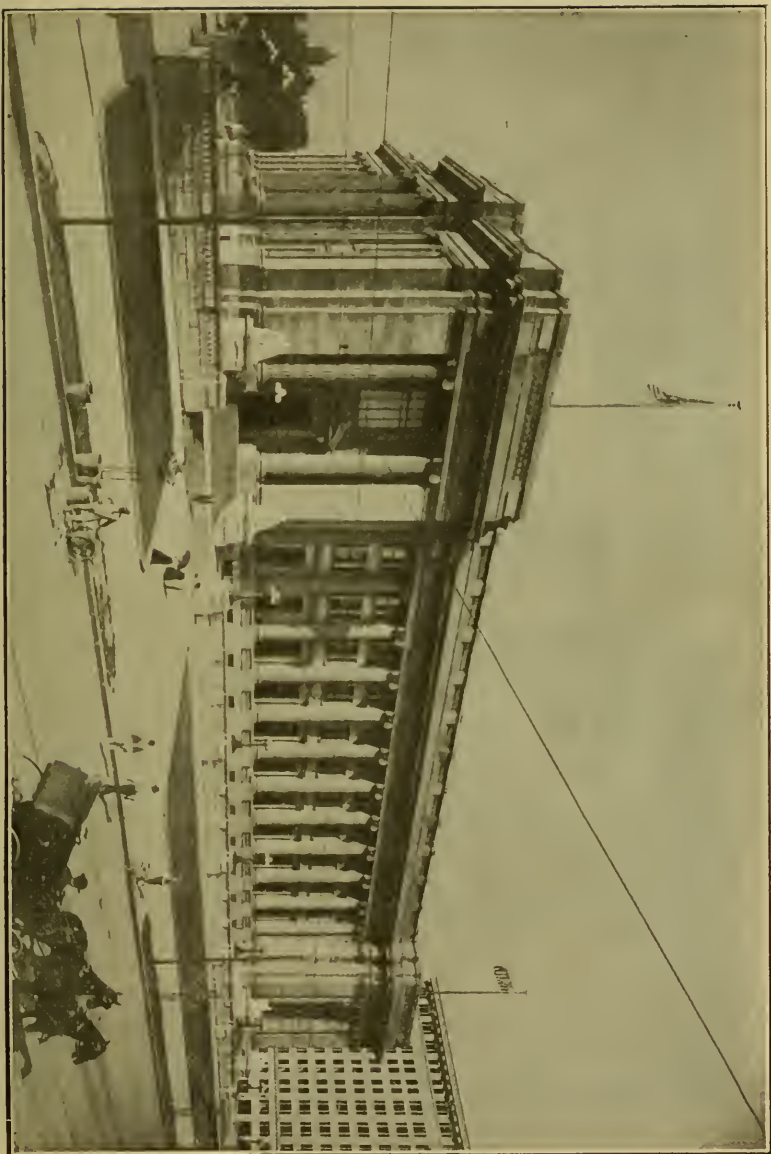
Marion County Court House is one of the largest and most imposing buildings in the city. It was completed in 1877, at a cost of \$1,750,000. It is occupied by the county offices and the circuit, superior and criminal courts, Indiana Bar Association library, Marion county library, county clerk, recorder, treasurer, assessor, sheriff, coroner, commissioners, surveyor, etc.

The County Jail was built in 1892 and is architecturally one of the best built buildings in the city. It is constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone and cost \$175,000. The sheriff's residence is located in the building.



CITY BUILDING.

U. S. COURT HOUSE AND POSTOFFICE.





MARION COUNTY JAIL.

The Workhouse is located in the northwestern part of the city, on West Twenty-first street. It is a large brick structure and is provided with 160 cells. Connected with the institution is twelve acres of ground, which is kept under cultivation. Prisoners from the city and county courts are sent here.

Indiana Woman's Prison and Indiana Industrial School for Girls are located on East Michigan and Randolph streets. They are maintained by the state, under the charge of a superintendent appointed by a board of managers composed entirely of women and approved by the Governor.

The State House is the largest and most imposing structure in the city. It is built of Indiana oolitic limestone, the interior being finished in marble. It was begun in 1878 and completed in 1888, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000, and is the only great public building in the country built within the original estimate of cost. It is located in the heart of the business section of the city, in the center of a plot of ground containing over eight acres. Here are the offices of the governor of Indiana, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, reporter of supreme court, bureau of statistics, department of geology,



INDIANA PYTHIAN BUILDING.



RESIDENCE GENERAL HARRISON ON NORTH DELAWARE STREET.

adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, custodian and engineer, department of inspection, state labor commission, superintendent of public instruction, state library, state law library, state museum, state board of health and charities, state board of agriculture, board of medical examination, and the supreme and appellate courts of the state.

U. S. Court House and Postoffice is the only architectural representative of the federal government in the city. The old buildings were sold for \$400,100 in 1900. The new federal building erected in Indianapolis was authorized by an act of congress, approved March 1, 1899, which appropriated \$1,500,000 for the structure. During 1900 the government acquired possession of the whole square lying between Pennsylvania and Meridian and Ohio and New York streets by paying the various owners of the property a total of \$626,000. The plans of the building were opened to competition and Rankin & Kellogg, of Philadelphia, were the successful architects. The building is of generous proportions and magnificent conception. The length of the building over all is 355 feet 5 inches. This is exclusive of steps and approaches. The depth over all, exclusive of steps and approaches, is 172 feet 6 inches. The height over all, from sidewalk, is 91 feet. The work on the excavations for the new building began in May, 1902; the building was com-



LEMCKE BUILDING.



UNIVERSITY CLUB.

pleted in 1904. With the exception of the U. S. weather bureau, the U. S. army recruiting office and the bureau of animal industries, all the offices of the government are located in this building.

Business of the Postoffice—The growth of the business of the post office during the past twenty-two years is a striking index of the wonderful and substantial development of Indianapolis. In 1881 there were 39 carriers and 38 clerks; on July 1, 1909, 147 carriers and 50 substitutes and 25 special delivery boys. Then the annual income was less than \$150,000. June 30, 1909, the income was \$1,048,811.90. Indianapolis is now in the highest class affecting the salary of the postmaster. In 1881 it must be taken into consideration the rate was three cents a half-ounce; now it is two cents an ounce, or one-third as much. From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1909, there were dispatched from the office 80,677,400 letters, postal cards and sealed packages; 38,549,100 all other classes of mail matter; 89,842 special delivery letters—a total of 129,316,342 pieces of mail. Number of mail pouches received, 67,154; number of sacks of paper received, 303,911; number of letter pouches dispatched, 70,450; number of sacks of paper mail dispatched, 456,136. In addition to the main office there are thirty-seven substations where money orders, stamps and postal cards can be purchased, employing thirty-seven substation super-



ODD FELLOWS BUILDING.

intendents. The salary of the postmaster is \$6,000 a year. The Indianapolis postoffice has been established eighty years, and the following is a list of the postmasters: Samuel Henderson, 1822; John Cain, 1831; Joseph Moore, 1841 (removed by President Tyler one month after appointment and John Cain appointed); Livingston Dunlap, 1845; Alexander W. Russell, 1849 (died before his term expired and his son appointed in his place); James Russell, 1851; William W. Wick, 1853; John M. Talbott, 1857; A. H. Conner, 1861; D. G. Rose, 1866; W. R. Holloway, 1869; J. A. Wildman, 1881; Aquilla Jones, Sr., 1885; William Wallace, 1889 (died April 9, 1891); Edward P. Thomson, 1891; Albert Sahn, 1894; James W. Hess, 1898 (died June, 1900); George F. McGinnis, 1900; Henry W. Bennett, 1905, resigned May, 1908; Robt. H. Bryson, May, 1908.

Other Federal Officers and Officials are United States marshal, surveyor of customs, revenue collector, pension agent, special examiner of pensions, United States weather bureau and the bureau of animal industry.

The Belt Railroad—One of the most important features of the railroad system of Indianapolis is the Belt line, which connects all the railroads which enter the city. It runs about three-fourths of the way around the entire city, and along its line are many of the most important manufacturing establishments, and the stock yards. Over it all freight passing from one road to another is transported.

The Union Railway Lines—Early in the railroad history of Indianapolis some of her enterprising citizens and railroad managers conceived the idea of bringing all the lines into one central passenger station. To this end the Union Railway Company was chartered, and tracks through the city were laid. This company now owns and manages the great Union Station, from which 170 passenger trains enter and depart every twenty-four hours over eighteen railway lines.

The Street Railway System—Electricity is used as the motive power. The system reaches to every part of the city, operating over 136 miles of track. The electric roads extend to all the suburbs, giving ready access to the city for those who live in the outlying districts. Strangers arriving in the city can reach all the hotels or any point of interest from either the Union Railway or Traction Terminal stations by street cars.

Interurban Railways—There are at present fourteen distinct interurban lines entering the city, operating directly or by connection with more than twenty-five lines in Indiana and adjoining states. These lines operate trains with hourly service that come into the great terminal station in the very heart of the city. All interurban electric railway companies enter the city over the lines of the Indianapolis Terminal Traction Company.



SCENE ON FALL CREEK.

The Custom House is a very important adjunct to the trade of the city. The value of the goods imported into the district of Indianapolis for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was \$481,945; total entries, 907; duties collected, \$183,159.75.

Masonic Temple corner of Illinois and North streets, is one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the country. The building is designed along classic lines in the Greek-Ionic style, is very massive and of monumental character. It is 100 feet high, with 150 feet on North street and 130 feet on Illinois street. The entire exterior is of Bedford oolitic stone and the structure is strictly fireproof. The building was erected under the direction of the Indianapolis Masonic Temple Association in 1908.

Odd Fellows Building and Grand Lodge Hall, at the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets, is one of the most notable additions to the many fine structures that have been erected in Indianapolis in recent years. Though it has only thirteen stories it is equivalent in height to a fifteen-story building by reason of the high auditorium which occupies the top floor. The twelfth floor is used for Grand Lodge offices and the top floor contains an auditorium to seat 1,500 persons. The exterior is entirely of oolitic limestone which is enriched

by carvings, executed in a bold and artistic manner, and so distributed throughout the design as to give the building a sense of good taste and refinement. The main entrance is at the north end of the building on Pennsylvania street and is expressed by a massive stone entrance enriched by beautifully wrought carvings and the doors are entirely of bronze metal.

Indiana Pythian Building, which was dedicated August 14, 1907, is located at the intersection of Pennsylvania street and Massachusetts avenue. It is one of the monuments that marks the new building era of the city and accentuates the marked difference in the appearance of the "down-town district" that has occurred in recent years.

Lemcke Building is one of the city's most popular and attractive office buildings. It is located on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, the very center of the financial district of Indianapolis. It was erected in 1896 by Hon. Julius A. Lemcke, formerly treasurer of the state of Indiana. Owing to the great demand for rooms in the building it was remodeled and three stories were added to it in 1906, together with the most complete and modern elevator service and office conveniences. The management of this building is particularly noted for the excellent service and attention given to its tenants. The building consists of ten stories, of steel construction, faced with red pressed brick, and is very attractive in appearance.

The City Hall Building—The ground was purchased at the northwest corner of Alabama and Ohio streets, October 30, 1907, on which to erect the City Hall building at a cost of \$115,000.00. Building operations were begun in 1909, and on July 27, 1909, the corner stone was laid. Before the construction of this building the city offices were in rented quarters in different portions of the city. For many years the city rented rooms for the different offices in the Marion county court house. The building cost about \$700,000.00 and is one of the most imposing structures in the city and one of the most important works of the administration of Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter.

Murat Temple of the A. A. O. M. S. is one of the most unique buildings in America and one of the sights of Indianapolis. In it is located the Murat Theater, said to be one of the finest and most complete in the country. It is located at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and Alabama and Michigan streets. The corner stone was laid March 13, 1909, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the charter of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Prior to the erection of this building Murat Temple had its home in the Scottish Rite building. The erection of this building is due to the initiative Elias J. Jacoby.

THOROUGHFARES AND ADORNMENTS

STREETS, AVENUES, PARKS, DRIVES, MONUMENTS, STATUES
FOUNTAINS, ETC.

In Indianapolis the center of attraction is Monument Place. Originally it was known as the Circle, and was designed by those who made the first plat of the city as the spot upon which to erect the mansion

of the executive of the state of Indiana. Now it is the location of the greatest monument in the world erected to commemorate the services of its citizen soldiery of the state, and it is the city's chief adornment.

The Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument—

Indianapolis has the proud distinction of containing the first monument ever erected directly in honor of the private soldier. It is also one of the few real works of art in this line to be found in America. It is not a plain



OLIVER P. MORTON.



PEACE GROUPS, INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

and unsightly shaft like that on Bunker Hill or in Washington City, but is a beautiful obelisk of artistic design. It was designed by Bruno Schmidt, the great German architect. Its construction was authorized by an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, and passed at the session of 1887. This act appropriated the sum of \$200,000 to defray the cost of erection, and empowered certain of the state officers



WAR GROUPS, INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

to appoint five commissioners who should have charge of the work. In addition to the amount appropriated by the legislature, the sum raised by the monument committee of the G. A. R. was paid over to the commissioners to be expended by them. In 1891 the state legislature made a further appropriation of \$100,000 to aid in the construction. It was completed at a cost in excess of \$500,000 and was dedicated with fitting



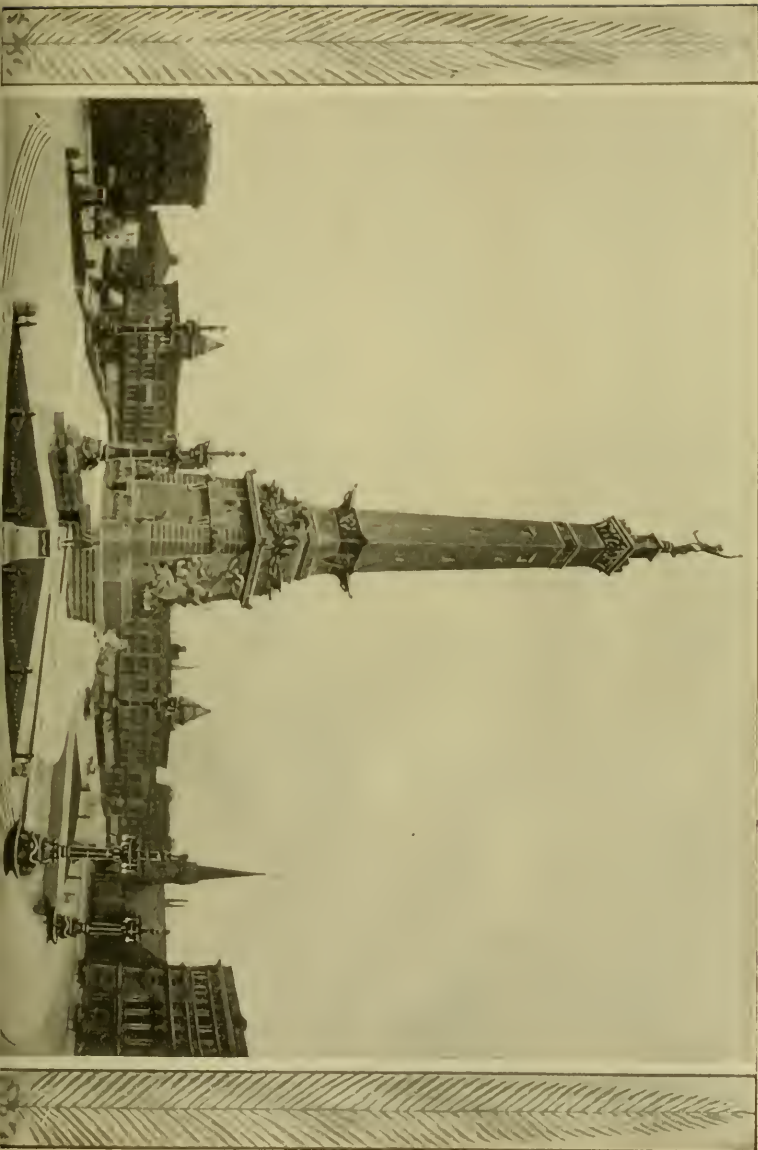
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

ceremonies, attended by thousands of citizens from all parts of the state, May 15, 1902. It is constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone. The park in which it stands has an area of 3.12 acres, and lies at the intersection of Meridian and Market streets. It is surrounded by a circular street paved with asphalt. There are four approaches to the monument from the surrounding street, the approaches on the north and south sides leading directly to the stairway by which the terrace surrounding the base of the pedestal shaft is reached. The monument, including the crowning figure, is 284½ feet in height. The top of the monument is reached by an elevator and stairway from the base of

the interior of the shaft. A magnificent view of the city of Indianapolis and the surrounding country is obtained from the top of the monument.

Monuments to Notable Men—Four epochs in the history of Indiana are commemorated by bronze statues of representative men of the times occupying positions around the monument between the converging points of the intersecting streets. These are the period of the Revolution, represented by a statue of George Rogers Clark; the war with Mexico, by a statue of Governor Whitcomb; the war of 1812 and the Battle of Tippecanoe, by the statue of William Henry Harrison; and the war for the Union by Indiana's great war governor, Oliver P. Morton.

George Rogers Clark Statue stands on the northwest of the monument and represents that dauntless commander leading his little band



of men to the capture of Fort Sackville from the hands of the British. To Clark, more than to any other man, is the United States indebted for the acquisition of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. The statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

William Henry Harrison Statue occupies a position northeast of the soldiers' monument and is a fitting memorial of the period of the Revolutionary war. General Harrison was appointed first governor of Indiana territory in 1800, and during the twelve years he served as executive of the embryo state he extinguished the Indian titles to more than twenty-nine million acres of land now included in the state of Indiana. His campaign against the Indians culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. This statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

James Whitcomb

Statue

Commemorates the third period in the military history of Indiana, and stands to the southwest of the monument. During his administration the war with Mexico occurred, lasting through the years 1846-47-48. During the six years he served as governor of Indiana he did much to restore the state's credit, which had been impaired by the failure of the internal improvement system, and it was largely through his efforts that a sentiment was created among the people in favor of the es-



GOVERNOR JAMES WHITCOMB.



HENDRICKS MONUMENT ON STATE-HOUSE GROUNDS.

establishment of benevolent and reformatory institutions. This statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

Oliver P. Morton Statue stands to the southeast of the soldiers' monument. After the death of Governor Morton, in 1877, his friend conceived the plan of erecting a statue in Indianapolis, in commemoration



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

tion of his inestimable service during the war for the Union; and to carry this plan into effect the "Morton Memorial Association" was organized. A bronze statue of Governor Morton was cast, for which the association paid \$14,000. By the authority of the legislature the statue was placed in the center of Circle Park, where it stood until the erection of the soldiers' monument, when it was removed to the south-



GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON.

cast to represent the fourth period in the military history of the state. He will be known to future generations, as he is to the present, as Indiana's great war governor. This statue was designed by Franklin Simmons, of Rome, Italy, and was cast there.

Schuyler Colfax Statue—The first citizen of Indiana to reach the vice-presidential chair was Schuyler Colfax, who had served three terms as speaker of the national house of representatives. He was a leading member of the Odd Fellows, and to his memory that organization has erected a bronze statue in University Park. It was erected in 1887. The designer was Laredo Taft, of Chicago.

Thomas A. Hendricks Statue—Governor, senator and vice-president of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks was one of the distinguished sons of Indiana, and to him the people of the state have erected a bronze statue in the southeast corner of the state-house grounds. It was erected by popular subscription, and unveiled in July, 1890. The statue itself is fourteen feet six inches high, and the monument as a whole has a height of thirty-eight feet six inches. The statue is of bronze; the pedestal is of Bavarian granite from the quarries at Lake Maggiore, Italy. Two allegorical statues representing "History" and "Peace" stand upon the base of the monument to its right and left. The monument was designed by R. H. Parks, of Florence, Italy.



SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Statue of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who fell at San Mateo, Philippine Islands, December 19, 1899, stands on the southwest corner of the county court house grounds. It was unveiled May 30, 1907, with most impressive services, attended by President Roosevelt, and was built as a tribute to the memory of General Lawton by the people of Indiana. It was designed by the noted sculptor Niehaus.

Monument to Governor Morton, which stands at the east entrance to the state house, was unveiled July 23, 1907. It is the second statue erected in the city, and is a tribute of the state to the memory of the great "War Governor." Through the efforts of the G. A. R. a bill was passed by the legislature of 1905 appropriating \$35,000 for the purpose. The figure was designed by Rudolph Schwartz.



BENJAMIN HARRISON MONUMENT.

Benjamin Harrison Monument was erected at the south edge of University Park, opposite the Federal building, by the Benjamin Harrison Monument Association and unveiled October, 1908. It had its inception in the desire of friends of the late President Harrison throughout the country to perpetuate the memory of his life and services in the city of his residence among the people he loved and with whom he spent the larger part of his mature years.

The Park System—Indianapolis began the work of building parks on a systematic plan in 1895, when J. Clyde Power was appointed park engineer.

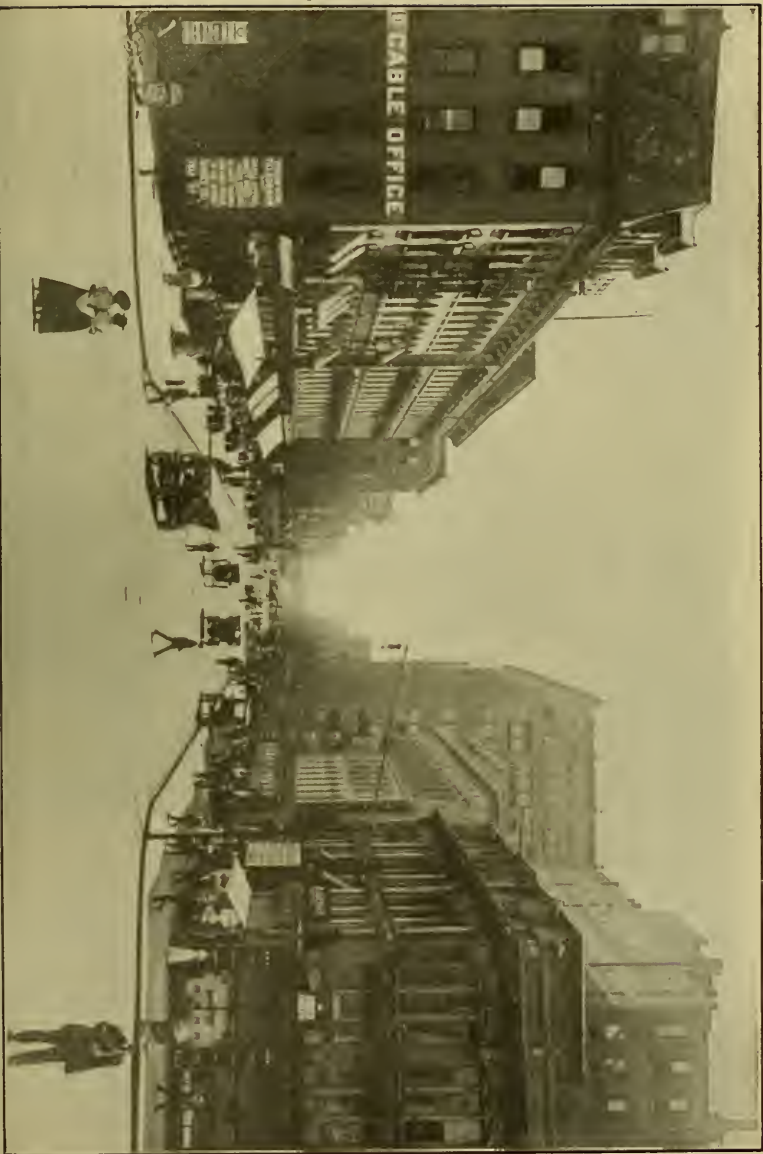
Riverside Park is the largest and most pretentious park in the city. The lands embraced by it were purchased in 1898 and contain 36 acres. White river runs through the park, the water of which is utilized for boating purposes by the erection of a substantial dam, while is one of the handsomest masonry structures of its kind in the country. A splendid boulevard stretches along the river bluffs within the park, golf links have been established, and the club house of the Canoe club is located here. One of the most entertaining features of this park is the collection of birds and animals.



UNIVERSITY SQUARE.

Garfield Park is located in the southeastern section of the city and contains about 108 acres. It is one of the most pleasing bits of landscape in the city.

Military Park lies between New York street and the Indiana Central canal on the north and south, and West and Blackford streets on the east and west, and includes fourteen acres. In the early days of the city's history it was known as the "Military Reservation," and was the place where the militia musters were held. All the military companies of the city during the pioneer days camped and drilled there, and at



the time of the Blackhawk outbreak 300 Indiana militia camped there before marching to Chicago. It was also the first camping ground of Indiana's quota of six regiments under President Lincoln's first call for troops, and throughout the war it was used as a camp ground. The park was then known as Camp Sullivan. Many of the old forest trees still stand, with some hundreds of younger growth. A large fountain is situated in the center of the park at the meeting place of the converging pathways.



SCENE IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

University Square comprises four acres, lying between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets on the east and west, and Vermont and New York streets on the north and south. It was the site of a university that flourished from 1834 to 1846, and thus acquired its name. A statue of Schuyler Colfax stands in the southwestern side.

St. Clair Square adjoins the grounds of the Institution for the Blind on the north, from Meridian to Pennsylvania streets, extending to St. Clair street. It is four acres in extent, and in its center there is a fountain. Reached by North Pennsylvania street cars.

Brookside Park is one of the new additions to the park areas, and is located in the eastern part of the city. It contains about 80 acres of beautifully wooded land.



FOOT BRIDGE OVER POGUE'S RUN IN SPADES PLACE.



BRIDGE OVER LAGOON, GARFIELD PARK.

Highland Square, formerly the old Noble homestead, corner of Malowe and Highland avenues, is one of the prettiest small parks in the city.

Indianola Place is located on the west side of the river on Washington street and contains two acres.

Spades Place, containing about 10 acres, 8 acres of which were donated to the city for park purposes by M. H. Spades, a well-known business man, is located in the eastern part of the city.



MORTON MONUMENT ON STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

Other Parks and Park Places are Elmwood Place, Fletcher Place, Greenlawn, McCarty Place, Morris Park, Morton Place, Wayne Place and Hendricks Place.

Fairview Park is the most popular outing place near Indianapolis. It is the property of the street car company, is located seven miles northwest of the city and is a beautiful expanse of about 200 acres of wooded hills and ravines overlooking White river and the Indiana Central canal. Ample street car service is maintained regularly between the park and the city, sufficient to handle the large crowds that attend it. The park is well supplied with amusement features, and a well-stocked restaurant conducted at popular prices.



VIEW ON CYCLE PATH AND CANAL.



VIEW ON CYCLE PATH AND CANAL.

Thoroughfares—This city can lay claim to having some of the handsomest streets and avenues of any city in the country. In the original platting the streets were made broad, but some have been narrowed in recent years.

Washington Street is the main street of the city running east and west. It is 120 feet from curb to curb, with sidewalks of proportional width. Along this street from Capitol avenue, on the west, to Alabama on the east, is conducted the leading retail trade of the city. It is crossed at right angles by numerous streets, and from it running to the southeast and to the southwest are two broad avenues. Many of the business blocks are of modern style and structure and some of them are very imposing in appearance. The extreme width of the street



BOULEVARD IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

and the sidewalks makes it a grand avenue for parades. Notwithstanding the retail business transacted on the street is very large it never has the appearance of being crowded. This, with nearly all the principal streets of the city, is paved with asphaltum, but some of the residence streets are paved with cedar blocks, and a few with brick.

Meridian Street is divided into two parts, north and south, the dividing line being Washington street. It is the center street of the original plat of the city, and extends from the extreme southern part to the extreme northern, a distance of nearly seven miles. South Me-



VIEW IN NORTH MERIDIAN STREET



VIEW IN FLETCHER AVENUE

Meridian street from Washington to the Union railway tracks is devoted almost exclusively to the wholesale trade. Nearly all the buildings are of modern style and conveniences. North Meridian street, from Old to the extreme northern limit of the city, is devoted to residences and churches. It is beautifully shaded throughout its entire length, and in the summer time presents a beautiful woodland scene. The residences are all set back some distance from the street, having well-shaded and well-cared-for lawns in front of them, giving to each one of them a villa-like appearance.



LOCKERBIE STREET.

Delaware Street, that section lying to the north of Massachusetts avenue, is notable not only for the reason that it is one of the most beautiful residence streets in the country, but also for the fact that the house of ex-President Harrison is situated there. This particular spot is the Mecca of all visitors to the city.

North Capitol Avenue is the only boulevarded street in the city, and its firmly laid macadam roadway, extending for three miles through one of the most beautiful sections of the city, is inviting to those who delight to drive. The homestead of the late Vice-President Hendricks is located on the southern end of this street, opposite the State-house.

Lockerbie Street—A little street that has become famous because of its association with the Hoosier poet, whose home is situated in it,



VIEW IN MORTON PLACE.



VIEW IN NORTH SENATE AVENUE.



SCENE ON CYCLE PATH, ROAD TO MILLERSVILLE.

is Lockerbie street. His home has been here for twenty years or more. Mr. Riley's discovery of Lockerbie street impressed him so much that he indited a poem to it that first appeared in the Indianapolis Journal. The part he refers to is but a block long, a roadbed of gravel, green-sward on the sides, fine old trees with flowers and lawns in front of the old-fashioned houses. The march of improvement has not marred its original quaintness and beauty and it is yet as when he wrote:

"O, my Lockerbie street! You are fair to be seen—
 Be it noon of the day or the rare and serene
 Afternoon of the night— you are one to my heart
 And I love you above all the phrases of art,
 For no language could frame and no lips could repeat
 My rhyme-haunted raptures of Lockerbie street!"

Other Notable Streets are Pennsylvania, Alabama and New Jersey streets and Park, Broadway, College and Central avenues.



CHURCHES AND CHARITY

CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES AND OTHER PLACES OF RELIGIOUS
WORSHIP AND WORK—INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE
POOR AND UNFORTUNATE—LAST RESTING PLACES.

Indiana has from the earliest years of its pioneer history given due attention to the vital matters of morals and religion. In the early French occupation the missionary priest was always the pioneer, who was on the ground long before the immigrants appeared. In the American settlement of the west the settler came first, but as soon as a small community had been formed the earnest pioneer preacher, full of fervor and zeal, would come to call the people to a realization of their spiritual needs. In the autumn of 1821—the city having been laid out in April—the people of the newly incubated metropolis had the gospel preached to them by ministers of three denominations. Either Rezin Hammond, Methodist circuit rider, or John McClung, of the New Light school, can be claimed as having been the first to preach in Indianapolis. They came about the same time in 1821, and accounts vary as to which was the earliest, but both came before the Rev. Ludlow G. Haines, of the Presbyterian church.

The First Presbyterian Church is one of the religious landmarks of the city, and with it is associated the early history of Presbyterianism in this state. The first Presbyterian sermon was preached in this city in a grove south of the present state-house square by Rev. Ludlow G. Haines, and in 1822 Rev. David C. Proctor was engaged as missionary for one year. The first church was organized and the first house of worship built in 1823. The second one was built in 1842 and was dedicated May 6, 1843; it was located on the northeast corner of Market street and the Circle. In 1864 the foundation was laid for the third edifice that stood on the corner of New York and Pennsylvania streets, until 1901, when it was sold and torn down to make room for the new federal building, and in October, 1903, dedicated the new church on Sixteenth and Delaware streets. The plans embrace the best architectural features in the way of arrangement, lighting, heating and ventilating. It is one of the finest contributions to church architecture in the city.



CHRIST CHURCH.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Second Presbyterian Church is located on the northwest corner of Vermont and Pennsylvania streets. The society was formed in 1838, and occupied the Marion county seminary that stood on the southwest corner of University square until 1860. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the first to officiate. After occupying the seminary for one year, the congregation moved to its own church on the northwest corner of Market street and the Circle. On September 19, 1847, Mr. Beecher closed his pastorate and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. The beautiful stone edifice now occupied was opened for worship December 22, 1867. It was begun in 1864 and the completed edifice was dedicated January 9, 1870. In April, 1872, the National Sunday School convention met in this church and adopted the uniform Sunday school lesson system that is now used by 25,000,000 people throughout the world. There are fifteen other Presbyterian churches in the city.

Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, is located on the northeast corner of Monument Place and Meridian street. This is one of the oldest and most strikingly handsome shrines of worship in the city. It is an example of the early English or plain-pointed styles of architecture. A notable feature of the building is the fine tower and spire that contain the chimes which ring out in the successive seasons of festival and fast.



1st Presb. Church.



Episc. Church.



Robert's Chapel.



Baptist Church.



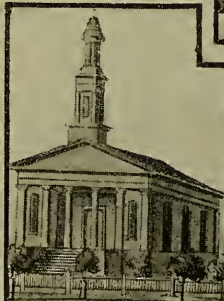
St. John's Cath. Church.



4th Presb. Church.



Christian Chapel.



2nd Presb Church.



Wesleyan Chapel.

The parish and congregation of Christ church have been in existence since 1837. Its first shrine was built in 1838, which gave way for the present structure in 1857.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Cathedral is located on the southeast corner of New York and Illinois streets. The style of the architecture is the rural English Gothic of the twelfth century. The exterior



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

views of the building are striking. This parish was organized in 1860. The erection of the cathedral began in the spring of 1867 and opened for worship June, 1868. Of this denomination there are five other places of worship.

First Baptist Church—The first assemblage of Baptists held in this city for the purpose of establishing a church was in August, 1822. The first meeting house was built in 1829, which was replaced by another more pretentious one that was destroyed by fire in 1861. It was then that the site for the brick church was purchased, which was located on the present site of the Star office. This building was destroyed by fire January 3, 1904, and the present imposing structure, northeast corner of Meridian and Vermont, was dedicated in November, 1906. There are fourteen shrines of worship of this church in this city.

Mayflower Congregational Church, on the corner of Delaware and sixteenth streets, is one of the notable places of worship. It was organized May 23, 1869. This denomination is represented by eight organizations in this city having houses of worship.

Meridian-Street M. E. Church is located on the northeast corner of Meridian and St. Clair streets. This edifice replaces the one formerly located at the corner of New York and Meridian streets, which was destroyed by fire November 17, 1904. The church society, long known as the Wesley Chapel M. E. church, was the pioneer organization of the Methodist denomination in this city, of which the present Meridian street church is the continuation.

Roberts Park M. E. Church is located on the northeast corner of Vermont and Delaware streets. The society was organized October, 1842, by a division of the then called Wesley chapel, now the Meridian-street M. E. church. The society was energetic from the first and erected soon after its organization a church on the northeast corner of



ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH.

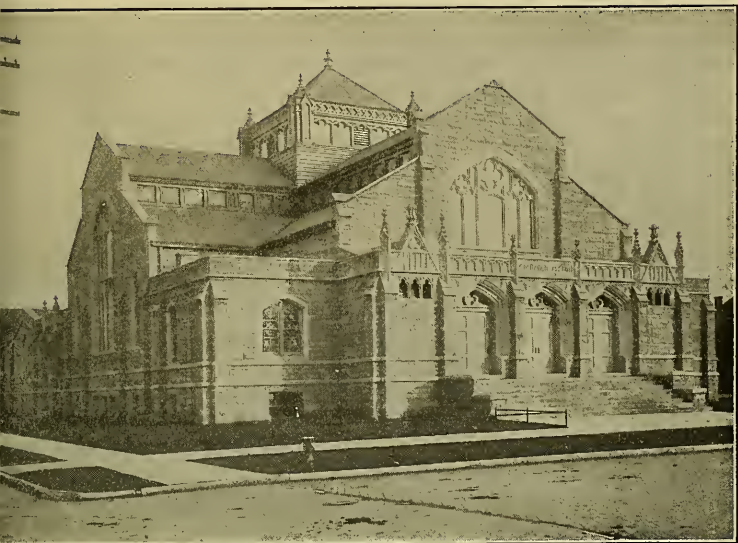
Pennsylvania and Market streets. It was christened Roberts chapel, in honor of the famous Bishop Roberts. This building was for a long time a religious landmark, but finally gave way to the march of commerce in 1868. The present imposing structure was completed in 1870.



SS. PETER AND PAUL CATHEDRAL.

Central-Avenue M. E. Church is one of the youngest churches in the city. It was organized in 1877 by a union of Trinity and Massachusetts avenue churches. The church has had a phenomenal growth and is now the largest of all the Methodist churches. It is favorably situated in the best residence part of the city amid the beautiful homes of thriving business and professional men, of which class it has gained its membership. The auditorium of the building it occupies was completed in 1895, and is a model of beauty and utility. The Sunday-school building was erected in 1898, and is probably not equaled for the purpose for which it was designed in the state. There are thirty-four churches devoted to this denomination in the city.

Catholic Churches—The history of the Catholic church in Indiana begins with the foundation of the territory known as the state of Indiana. Indiana originally pertained to the jurisdiction of the diocese of Bardstown, now Louisville, Kentucky. The Catholic diocese in Indiana was established in 1834 and was known as the "Diocese of Vincennes," where the bishop resided. It embraced not only the entire state of Indiana, but also a part of Michigan and Illinois. In 1857 the state was divided into two dioceses—the northern, called the diocese of Ft. Wayne,



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

and the southern retaining the name of Vincennes, which was changed to Indianapolis in 1893.

The first record of any Catholic service in Indianapolis was the celebration of mass in "Power's Tavern," on West Washington street, by Rev. Claude Francois, a missionary among the Indians at Logansport. This was in 1835, and there were present but eight or ten persons. In 1837 Rev. Vincent Bacquelin rented a small room on West Washington street and had services once a month on Sunday. In 1840 he bought a lot and erected a small frame church, which was called the Church of the Holy Cross. It was situated, as nearly as can now be ascertained, near the corner of California and Market streets, south of the present military park. Father Bacquelin continued to attend Indianapolis, as a missionary station, from St. Vincent's until his death in 1846. Returning from a sick call in Rush county, he was thrown from his horse and was instantly killed. Bishop de la Haillandiere, who succeeded Bishop Brute, foresaw the importance of Indianapolis as a Catholic center, and in 1847 made large purchases of real estate for church purposes. He bought the quarter square at the corner of Georgia street and Capitol avenue, and also lots upon Maryland street, where St. Mary's church now stands. He also acquired a large plot of ground on North

Pennsylvania street for a Catholic college, and gave it over to the Fathers of the Holy Cross, under Father Sorin. The Fathers of the Holy Cross made a small beginning, but afterwards moved to St. Joseph county, where they established Notre Dame University, now the largest Catholic institution of learning in America. The only reminder of this first educational venture in Indianapolis are the names of two streets crossing Pennsylvania—St. Mary's and St. Joseph streets.

St. John's Cathedral—The first resident Catholic pastor in Indianapolis was Rev. John Gueguen, who came here in March, 1848. The property in Georgia street had been purchased by Bishop Haillandiere in 1846; upon this property, in 1850, Father Gueguen built a small brick church, facing on Georgia street, upon the spot where St. John's clergy house now stands. The new church was named St. John's. In 1853 Rev. Daniel Maloney succeeded as pastor and continued until the arrival of Rev. Aug. Bessonies, in November, 1857. The following year Father Bessonies erected a handsome brick building, at the corner of Georgia street and Capitol avenue, as an academy for young ladies. In 1872 the present St. John's academy, the oldest Catholic institution in the city, was erected by the Sisters of Providence. In 1867 the old St. John's church, which had twice been enlarged, was found too small for the rapid growth of the congregation. The present imposing edifice was begun in 1867, and was ready for occupancy in 1871. It is one of the largest churches in the state. The spires and the interior, however, were not completed until 1893. Father Bessonies had in the meantime become a monsignore. In 1890, after having completed fifty years of hard work in the priesthood, he resigned his pastoral charge, but continued to reside with Bishop Chatard until his death, February 22, 1901. He was a man beloved by all classes of people for his amiable disposition and kindness of heart. He was buried in St. John's church, in a crypt erected for the purpose. A handsome mural tablet over the crypt marks his resting place, with the splendid church which he erected as his monument. Father Bessonies saw the Catholic church in Indianapolis grow from one struggling congregation to eleven strong churches, with schools and charitable institutions which are the pride of that denomination. Father Bessonies was succeeded in 1890 by the present rector, Rev. Francis Henry Gavisk, who had been his assistant for five years before becoming rector.

SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral—In 1890 Bishop Chatard erected an episcopal residence at the corner of Meridian and Fourteenth streets, with a view to build a cathedral at some remote time. At the same time he built a small chapel, known as SS. Peter and Paul chapel, as one of the chapels of the future cathedral. The congregation attached to this chapel grew so rapidly that it is now one of the largest and by far the wealthiest of the Catholic congregations in the city. The

thedral was finished and dedicated December, 1906. There are twelve catholic churches in the city.

Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation occupy one of the most imposing shrines of worship in the city. It is one of the late additions to the long list of splendid examples of church architecture. It was completed in 1899. This congregation was organized in 1855, when it purchased three and one-half acres of ground south of the city dedicated to the use of a cemetery. The new temple was dedicatd Novem-



JEWISH TEMPLE.

ber 3, 1899. A notable event in the history of this congregation was the closing of the service of Rabbi M. Messing, who had served continuously since 1868, and in point of service is the oldest rabbi in the United States. He retired to become the rabbi emeritus of the congregation. There are four other Hebrew congregations in the city.

Other Churches—Beside those enumerated, almost every denominational form has a representative congregation and a place of worship. There are 175 congregations in this city, with a membership of more than 70,000.

Young Men's Christian Association of Indianapolis was organized December 12, 1854. In the long years of its existence its influence for good has been demonstrated in thousands of instances. The public ap-

preciation of the beneficent work of this organization was shown in a practical way by subscribing over \$250,000 in 1907 to a fund to further its work and extend its influence.

The Young Women's Christian Association was organized in 1870. It maintains amply supplied reading rooms and library, a fine gymnasium, etc. There are also classes in German, literature, sewing, etc. The association erected a new building with the fund that was subscribed for that purpose in 1907 by the people of Indianapolis.

Charities—Several charities are carried on by private contributions, some of which are connected with special churches, while others are non-sectarian. These include homes for orphans, home for friendless women, homes for aged poor, a summer sanatorium for the benefit of sick children, and other organizations of a benevolent character for the relief of the poor and suffering. In religious endeavor and humanitarian effort, no less than material progress, Indianapolis is representative of the best ideals and most useful activities.

Charity Organization Society—This important organization has been in existence since 1879. It was organized in the law office of General Benjamin Harrison, and until the time of his death no one gave greater strength and character to the work than he. Due to this society it is that the distribution of charity in Indianapolis is done upon a scientific and businesslike basis. Through its operations the worthy indigent is enabled to receive relief promptly, and professional mendicancy has been almost obliterated in this community. It is the executive headquarters for the distribution and direction of the charitable work of the most notable benevolent organizations in the city.

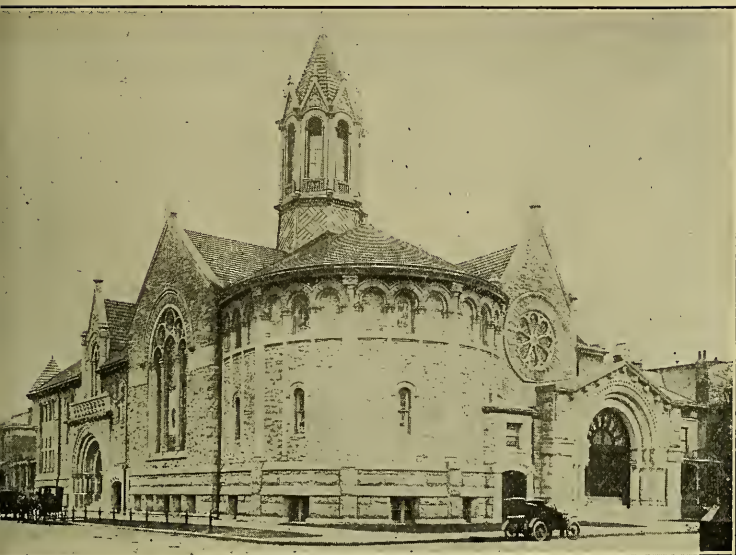
Indianapolis Benevolent Society was organized Thanksgiving evening, November, 1835. The funds of the society are used for food, fuel and clothing, supplementing the relief of the township trustee, Flower Mission, German Ladies' Aid Society, etc.

The Flower Mission cares for the sick only. It usually falls to this society to step in where there is no other source of relief, and it is the one society in the circle of charities which must always be kept in funds.

German Ladies' Aid Society assists the poor among their own people.

Catholic Charitable Institutions—In addition to the church establishment with their schools and halls, the Catholic Church has in Indianapolis a hospital—St. Vincent's—one of the best equipped and conducted institutions in the country, a home for the aged conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, an industrial school for orphan girls and a House of Good Shepherd for fallen women and girls.

The Hebrew Charities are administered through the Federation of Jewish Charities. Among the notable charities maintained in this city



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

by the Jewish people are a foster home for the care of children, a shelter house, the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society and a notable organization of a sociable and educational character known as the Nathan Morris House.

Orphan Asylums—Several orphan asylums are maintained in the city. The Indianapolis Orphan Asylum was incorporated in 1851; the German General Protestant Orphans' Home, which is under the supervision of the German Protestants of the city; the German Lutheran Orphans' Home, which is supervised by the German Lutherans of the city, and Home for Friendless Colored Children.

Board of Children's Guardians is a board authorized by the laws of the state to rescue children from vicious and immoral parents and place them in homes.

Alpha Home is for aged colored women who are homeless and friendless.

The County Poor Asylum is located northwest of the city, and the Poor Farm covers 220 acres.

Home for Friendless Women was organized in 1870. It is the oldest organization of its kind in the city. It is a temporary home for homeless women out of work and a permanent home for aged women.



EAST ENTRANCE CROWN HILL.

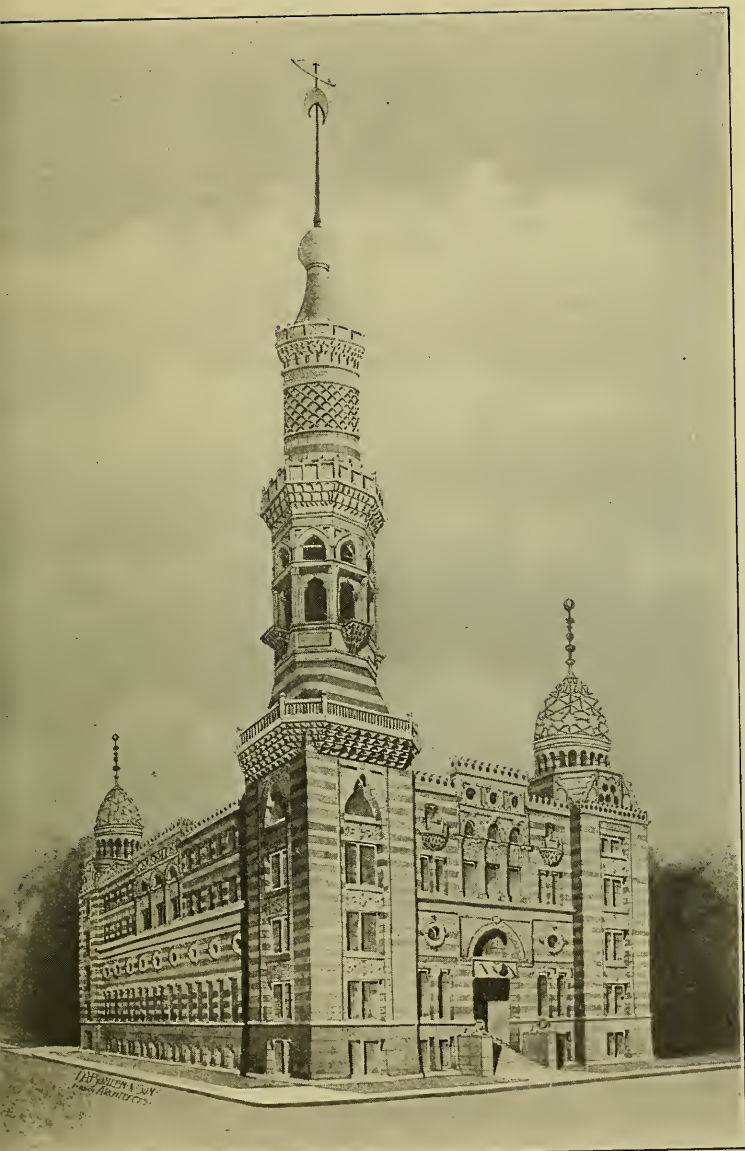
Rescue Mission and Home looks after the welfare of unfortunates and carries on evangelistic work in its building at 47 and 49 East South street.

The Friendly Inn is an institution on West Market street where transients or tramps are taken care of. It feeds and lodges without question, but demands that some work must be done for the help given.

Summer Mission for Sick Children—This is one of the greatest charities in Indianapolis, and is conducted for the benefit of sick and weakly children and mothers who need an outing. The hospital and grounds are situated in Fairview Park, where ground privileges and free transportation are furnished by the street railway company.

Other Notable Charity Organizations are Maternity Committee of Plymouth Church, which furnishes clothing for infants, the Woman's Relief Corps, Day Nursery for Working Mothers, the Bureau of Justice, Indiana Humane Society, the Flanner Guild and the township trustee, who affords official relief to all who may after investigation be found worthy of assistance.

Children's Aid Society—This organization endeavors to find employment for children; also conducts the free bath house located on the canal. The society secured the old Schissel bath house through the

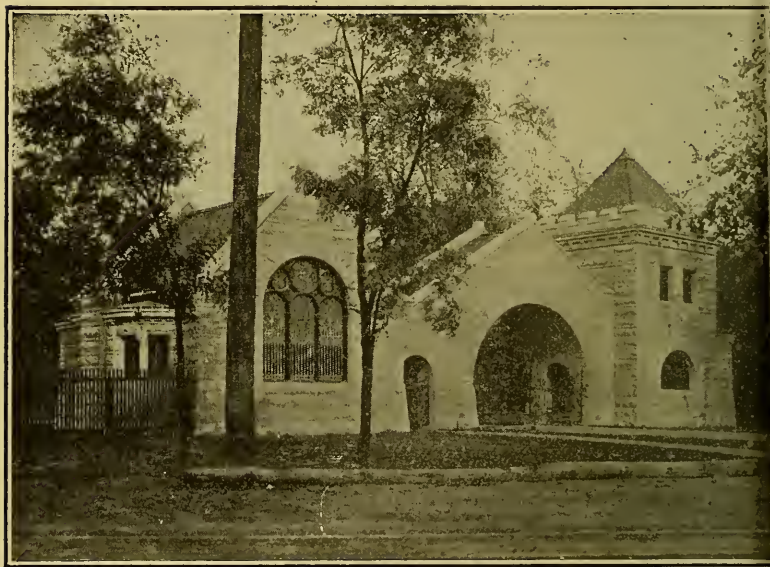


MURAT TEMPLE AND THEATRE.

generous donation of \$1,500 made by Hon. William L. Taylor, of Indianapolis.

"Christamore"—The college settlement located on Columbia avenue was established in 1905 in the neighborhood of the Atlas engine works. It conducts clubs and classes for children and women, library work, socials, Sunday meetings, relief, neighborhood calls, kindergarten classes and other forms of settlement work.

Crown Hill Cemetery—This is one of the most beautiful and interesting resting places of the dead in the country. The organization having control of it was founded in 1863 and the cemetery was dedicated in 1864. It is located about three miles northwest from the center of the city and embraces over 540 acres. It contains the national ceme-



WEST ENTRANCE CROWN HILL.

tery, in which are buried the Union soldiers who died in Indianapolis and those whose bodies were brought here for interment. There among the soldiers for whose welfare he worked so tirelessly lies the body of Governor Oliver P. Morton; also that of Thomas A. Hendricks, vice-president of the United States, and President Benjamin Harrison.

Other Cemeteries are the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Jewish and Greenlawn. The latter is no longer used as a place of burial, but is maintained as a park.



THE SANITARY ORGANIZATIONS

BOARD OF HEALTH AND HEALTH STATISTICS, HOSPITALS, CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS, INSANE AND OTHER ASYLUMS.

The general sanitary condition of Indianapolis is very good and the annual death rate of 12.46 in 1,000 is very much lower than that of many other American cities. During the year 1908 there were 2,917 deaths from all causes. Of these there were 195 deaths from violent causes, such as suicides, homicides and accidents, with which the sanitary and general health conditions of the city have nothing to do. Figuring the death rate upon the basis of the last United States census, no city in the country of an equal size and population can produce better evidence of good sanitary conditions.

The Department of Public Health and Charities consists of a board of three commissioners, who are practicing physicians, appointed by the mayor at a salary of \$100. They have charge of all matters relating to the public health and the enforcement of all laws in relation thereto, including the charge of the city hospital, city dispensary and all other city charities. The commissioners appoint the superintendents of the city hospital and the city dispensary, also the secretary of the board of health, who is health officer, with a salary of \$2,500 a year. The commissioners nominate, for appointment by the boards of public safety, special sanitary officers, skilled and competent persons for live stock and meat inspectors and food inspectors, garbage inspectors, water inspectors, etc., whose duty it is to carefully inspect all food supplies offered for sale in the city and to examine into the sanitary condition of all places where food products are prepared or offered for sale. There are thirteen sanitary officers under the control of the board of health.

The Quarantine Service is under the control of the department of public health and charities. The city council appropriates a special fund for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases.

Hospitals—There are many hospitals in Indianapolis, including the institutions for the insane, the blind and deaf and dumb, that are supported by the state. They are as finely equipped and as ably conducted as any in the country, and there is no kind of bodily suffering that may not find skillful treatment and kindly nursing in one or the other



INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

of these healing institutions, where the most eminent physicians and surgeons give freely of their time and skill. The wealthy patient may command all the luxuries a fine private home could give, and the poor man may enjoy comforts and conveniences not possible in his condition.

The City Hospital is under the control of a superintendent appointed by the department of public health and charities, assisted by internes who are graduates from the regular medical colleges and are selected by a competent board of examiners appointed by the board of health. The city hospital was built in 1856, and its beneficiaries are the sick poor of the city. The Indianapolis Training School for Nurses is conducted in this institution under the charge of the hospital authorities.

Eleanor Hospital belongs to and is controlled by the Flower Mission, and is maintained by public subscription. It is a private hospital for sick children of the poor and is located at 1806 North Capitol avenue.

Protestant Deaconess Home and Hospital is conducted under the auspices of the German Protestants. It is located on North Capitol avenue in one of the finest hospital buildings in the city. Patients are received from any place.



PROTESTANT DEACONESS HOSPITAL.

St. Vincent's Hospital, located on the southeast corner of Delaware and South streets, is one of the greatest of the institutions erected and conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in this city.

The Methodist Deaconess Hospital, which is located on Sixteenth street between Capitol and Senate avenues, is conducted under the auspices of the Methodists of Indiana.

The Indiana State School for the Deaf at present is located in East Washington street, corner of State, where it has been since 1850. The buildings and grounds now occupied have been sold, and a new institution on the segregate plan, consisting of twenty-two buildings, none over two stories in height, is now in course of erection upon a tract of eighty acres lying just east of the corner of Forty-second street and College avenue. It is neither a benevolent nor a charitable institution, but an educational institution conducted wholly as such. Richard Otto Johnson, the present superintendent, has served the institution twenty-six years.

Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane is one of the most successfully administered institutions of the kind in the country. It was established by the state in 1847, and is located in the western part of the city on Washington street. The grounds embrace 160 acres, and



CENTRAL INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—WOMEN'S BUILDING.

present a beautiful parklike appearance, adorned with magnificent native forest trees, shrubbery and flowers. The immense buildings occupy a slight eminence near the center of the grounds.

Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind is situated in the center of the most beautiful residence section of the city. The buildings and ground now occupy about four acres, although there are four more acres adjoining to the north that have been converted into a park. The institution was founded in 1847 by an act of the legislature, and the permanent buildings were completed in 1853. The principal building is five stories in height, with two four-story wings.

Asylum for Incurable Insane—In May, 1900, a new asylum for the incurable insane was completed at Julietta which has accommodations for 150 inmates. The building is fireproof, two stories high and modern in every respect. It is equipped with a steam heating, water and lighting plant, and cost in construction \$106,000. The farm which the institution occupies contains 148 acres and cost \$8,857.

City Dispensary is under the control of a superintendent, who is appointed by the board of public health and charities, and is assisted by five internes. These internes are selected from the regular medical





CITY HOSPITAL.

colleges by a board of examiners. The dispensary maintains an ambulance service and responds to emergency calls.

Bobbs' Free Dispensary, in connection with the Indiana University School of Medicine, is located on the northwest corner of Senate avenue and Market street.

"Neuronhurst"—Dr. W. B. Fletcher's Sanatorium was established in 1888 by Dr. W. B. Fletcher for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. This place was named "Neuronhurst" by the doctor, and is now located at the corner of East Market street and Highland avenue, on high ground, eight squares east of the soldiers' and sailors' monument. Here six years ago he erected a new building with accommodations for fifty patients, which is as completely equipped with all appliances known to medical and surgical science as any similar institution in the United States. The percentage of cures from this sanatorium has been notably greater than that of any other similar institution in the country. Each patient is furnished with a separate room and a special nurse, with meals served to order in the room. The fee is from \$100 to \$200 per month.

Dr. Fletcher associated with him in establishing the sanatorium Dr. Mary A. Spink, who has for the past twenty years worked side by

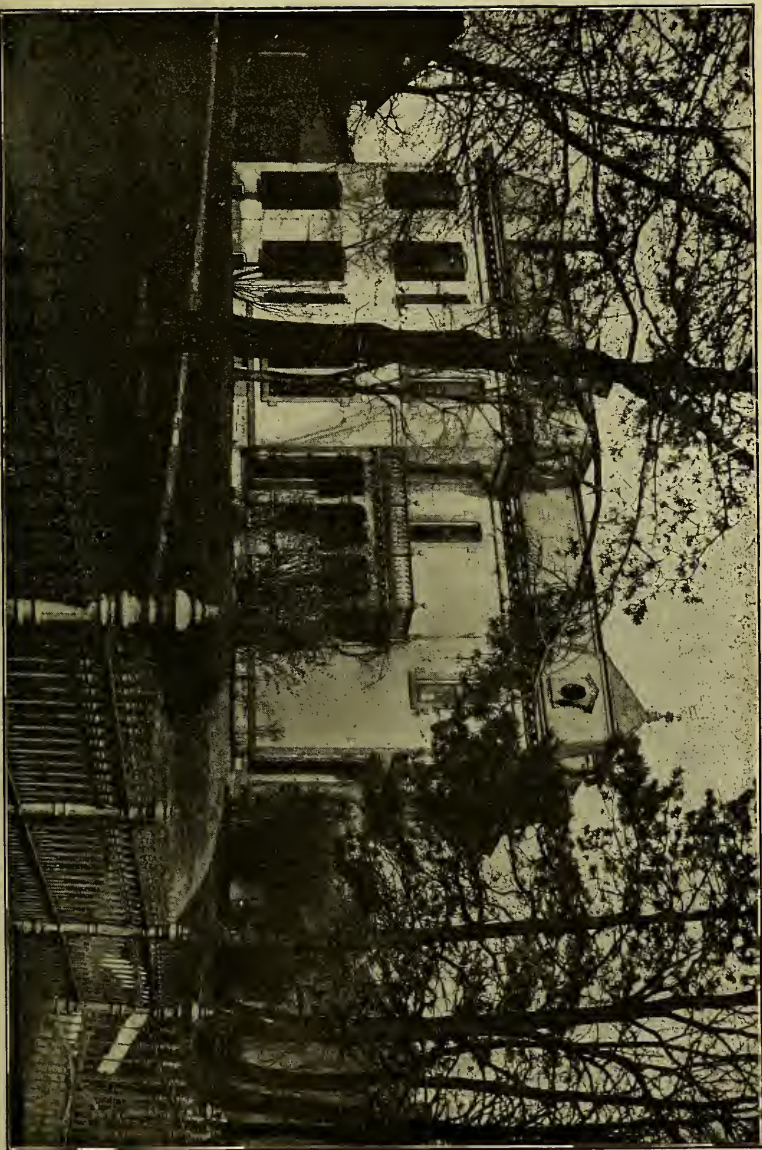
le with him in the labor of ameliorating the suffering of the sick and nervous patients brought to the Sanatorium for treatment, and who will now have complete charge of the medical management of the institution, which during late years has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, and will be continued as a memorial to the labors of Dr. W. B. Fletcher in this line of professional work. It was Dr. Fletcher's will that the sanatorium should be continued; so well recognized the necessity for such work as supplementing that accomplished by general hospitals and State Institutions. August 18th each year will be celebrated as Founder's Day in the Institution.

Dr. Fletcher was born in Indianapolis, August 18, 1837. His father, Edwin Fletcher, was one of the earliest settlers, locating here in 1821, before the settlement had become dignified by a place on the map. He was a lawyer, and at once became prominent not only in his profession, but foremost also in the work to advance civilizing influences, notably in establishing a public school system and the introduction of the law in establishing township libraries in every township in Indiana. Dr. Fletcher's school career began in a little log school house that was situated at the spot now marked by the intersection of South and New Jersey streets; afterwards in the old seminary then located in the University park. In 1855 he studied, under Agassiz and Tenny, botany, zoology and other natural sciences and the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York from 1856-9, graduating in 1859. He returned to Indianapolis and remained until 1861, when he was first among those to respond to the call for troops. His company was the Sixth Indiana, and he was detailed for duty on the staff of General T. A. Morris, and later transferred to the staff of General J. J. Reynolds. His war experience was of a brief but thrilling order, and before his first year's service he was captured, brought in prisoner before General Robert E. Lee, confined in prison, made two attempts to escape, was wounded in October, 1861, was tried, court-martialed, condemned to death and ordered to execution. He was fortunately reprieved by order of General Lee pending an investigation, and by a providential occurrence and through the blunder of the notorious Captain Wirtz, his identity was lost to the confederates as a special deserter. He was paroled and placed in charge of the gangrene hospital in Richmond, and in March, 1862, was paroled from the service, but during the entire war gave his best service to the sanitary commission, the state or the general government. In 1866-7 Dr. Fletcher visited Europe and studied in the hospitals of London, Paris, Glasgow and Dublin. For many years he has been professor of various departments of the Indiana Medical College; later of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and emeritus professor of nervous diseases of the Medical College of Indiana. He was a member of the American



"NEURONHURST," DR. FLETCHER'S SANATORIUM.

Medical Association, of the State Medical Society, the New York Medical Legal Society and of the State Microscopical Society, of which he was the first president. He established the city dispensary in 1870, and was for many years consulting physician of the city and St. Vincent hospitals. In 1882 he was elected state senator from this county, and in 1883 was made superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. During



his administration the institution witnessed great progress, the most notable innovation being the abolishment of restraint as a means of treating insanity. He was the first superintendent to appoint a woman physician to have charge of the female patients. He was a liberal contributor to the literature on the treatment of the insane and other branches of medical science.

Dr. Fletcher died in Florida April 25, 1907, after an illness extending through several months, resulting from a stroke of apoplexy in December, 1905.

This institution is essentially for the treatment of the sick and the nervous, especially for those on the borderland of mental disease whose peculiarities or eccentricities render them less susceptible to successful treatment at home, or by the family physician, and those cases of paralysis whose helplessness militates against proper care outside a hospital.

The strictest privacy is observed, and the building is so constructed that there is no objectionable commingling of the various classes of patients undergoing treatment. Every effort is made by the management to give to each individual case the systematic daily care and attention best suited to the requirements of temperament and constitution, without losing sight of the necessities of restorative treatment.

The Sanatorium has a most complete hydrotherapeutic installation where the remedial effects of various forms of baths are daily used. The methods of these treatments vary from the simplest tubbing or shower to a full Turkish bath with needle spray and plunge in the swimming pool, or the continuous bath so much used in Eastern Hospitals. The electrical equipment is complete and up to date, including every recognized form of electrical appliance and the use of phototherapy, high frequency, and the restorative light baths of known value.

Systematic exercise is not overlooked, as is witnessed by the completely furnished gymnasium in the building, where patients are given individual work by an experienced teacher under the daily supervision of the physician in charge. The grounds of the institution are large and laid out with a view to afford pleasurable outdoor exercise at all times. The verandas are spacious, affording outdoor exercise rooms in day time and, by ingenious adaptation, sleeping accommodations at night for nervous patients of tubercular tendency.

A Training School for Nurses is maintained in connection with the Sanatorium in which thirty young men and women are given instruction in the scientific care of nervous invalids and in general nursing as well as in giving manual massage. The diplomas given the nurses at the end of their three years of training are recognized by the State Board for Registration of Nurses, and a state license issued.



GENERAL CULTURE

**EDUCATIONAL, ART, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, MUSICAL AND KINDRED
INSTITUTIONS, LIBRARIES, ETC.**

The streets and highways of Indianapolis had hardly been staked out by the surveyor, when the few people who had gathered here at this embryo capital of the state began to look around and make some arrangements for the education of the children. At that time there was no provision for public, or free schools, and the only means for education were by private or "subscription" schools. The first building devoted to education in the city was erected at the intersection of Kentucky avenue and Washington and Illinois streets. From that little beginning has developed the great school system of Indianapolis which has made the Indiana capital take high rank in educational matters among the cities of the country. The magnificently endowed school fund of the state of Indiana, and the open-handed liberality of the people of Indianapolis, have united in building up the present great free school system. Just when Indianapolis first began to feel the impetus of the legislation in favor of free schools it received a severe setback by an adverse decision of the supreme court. It was just emerging from the first crude efforts to establish free schools, and was settling on a higher plane when this decision came. Graded schools were being established in different parts of the city, and the "old seminary," wherein many of the youth in the early days of the city had been prepared for college, had been changed into a high school under the jurisdiction of the city. Hope was bright, and the young city was buoyant with expectations of the future of the new school system, when the courts decided that the taxation provided for by the legislature was illegal, and the schools were compelled to depend for their maintenance on what was received from the general school fund. In consequence of this decision the schools languished for some years, but after awhile a brighter day dawned, and once again the people were permitted to tax themselves to maintain schools for the general education of their children. From that day the progress has been steady and rapid. The city has been fortunate in its selection of those chosen to have general management and control of this great interest. One idea has been steadily before them, and that was to bring the schools up to the highest grade possible while at the same time furnishing



MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

ample provision to accommodate all the children. Under the law all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years are entitled to school privileges. The average daily attendance during the year 1908-9 was 35,762. The school year opens in September and closes in June. The schools are under the management of a board of five school commissioners, who are elected by the people. The system embraces 63 graded schools and two high schools. The direct management of the schools is under the management of a superintendent and two assistants. Special branches, such as German, drawing, music, penmanship, physical culture and manual training are under the charge of a supervisor. About nine hundred teachers are employed in the elementary and high schools. The school system embraces a course of studies extending over twelve years, or twenty-four half years. In the high schools the course of study covers four years and students graduating are admitted to the leading universities of the country on their certificates.

Other Schools—The efficiency and number of schools which Indianapolis possesses in addition to those belonging to the public school system is also a matter of pride and importance. Several schools of music are conducted where pupils are brought by eminent instructors to the highest degree of skill and knowledge to which they are capable.





SHORTRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL—CALEB MILLS HALL.

In the Herron Art Institute painting, sketching, pen-drawing and modeling are taught by capable artists. This school is maintained and controlled by an association of liberal citizens. The schools which are connected with the Catholic churches are popular and attended by many pupils from distant parts of the country, and there are other schools of elocution, of stenography, telegraphy, business colleges and others in great number. For literary culture the people of Indianapolis have the advantage of two large and several small but very valuable libraries.

The Manual Training High School, occupying the block bounded by South Meridian, Garden, Merrill streets and Madison avenue, is one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped institutions of its kind in this country. The history of manual training in Indianapolis schools began with the year 1889, when a course in wood-working and mechanical drawing was opened at High School No. 1. The numerous applications for admission to this department soon proved the popularity of a course of this nature in the high school curriculum, and the school board of 1891 conceived the idea of the establishment of a school in which special attention should be paid to manual training. The city council sanctioned the establishment of such an institution, and levied



HERRON ART INSTITUTE.

special tax of five cents per hundred dollars for its erection and maintenance. Consequently ground was purchased in 1892 and the building begun, costing \$165,000, in March, 1894. The school was opened February 18, 1895. The curriculum of the school includes a regular high school course and a course in mechanic and domestic arts. The latter consists of wood-working, forging, foundry work, pattern making, machine shop practice and mechanical drawing, for the boys; cooking, sewing, hygiene and home nursing, for the girls. Further, courses in stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping.

The State Library was started soon after Indiana became a state, but for several years it met with but little encouragement from the legislature, and through carelessness and neglect many of its most valuable books were lost or destroyed. Within the last few years, however, the legislature has been much more liberal in furnishing means for the purchase of new books and caring for the library. The library occupies several elegantly appointed rooms in the state-house, and ample accommodations are provided for those who desire to consult the works contained therein. The library contains 45,000 volumes and a large number of pamphlets.

Public Library was established in 1873 under the authority of the school commissioners. It occupies a handsome stone building erected for its use by the city. It has connected with it a reading-room for consulting the books, and for the use of those who desire to read the papers and periodicals kept there for that purpose. The reading-room is kept open from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. on each day of the week. Any citizen is entitled to withdraw books from the library for home reading. The whole is under the control of the board of school commissioners. Branch libraries were established the latter part of 1896 in various parts of the city, each being supplied with 1,500 to 3,000 volumes, and the newspaper and magazine and reading-room accommodations. Besides these there are eight delivery stations where books are delivered to and received from the patrons of the library. There are 140,000 volumes and pamphlets in the library. Additions are made monthly by the purchase of new books.

Agricultural Library of the state board of agriculture, located in the state-house, contains about 1,200 volumes.

Marion County Library, located in the court-house, was established in 1844, and contains about 5,200 volumes. It is open on Saturdays.

State Law Library, which was separated from the state library in 1867, contains 40,000 volumes. It is located in the state-house.

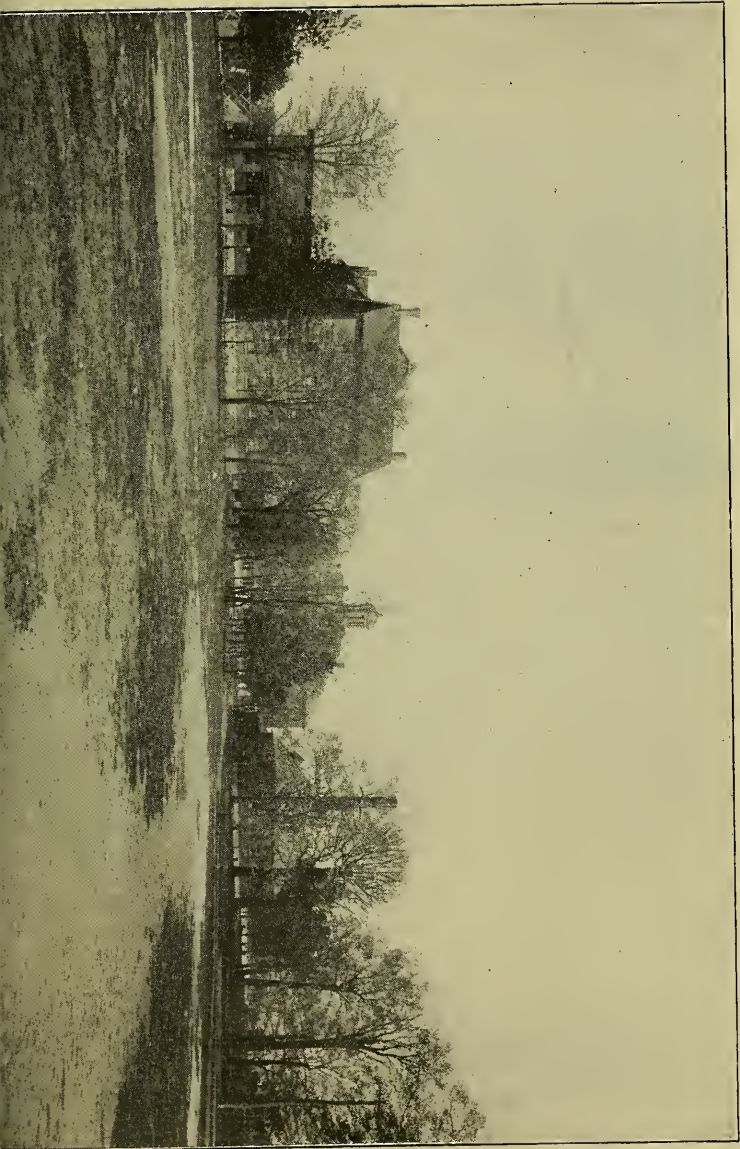
Indianapolis Bar Association Library, in the Marion county court-house, contains over 8,000 volumes and was established in 1880.

Horticultural Library, of the State Horticultural Society, in the state-house, contains over 500 volumes.

Other Libraries are Bona Thompson Library, Butler University, and Irvington; the St. Aloysius, St. Cecilia, Y. M. C. A., Law School libraries, and excellent special libraries in the different medical colleges.

Butler College—This institution was incorporated by special act of the legislature in January, 1850. Its charter was obtained under the auspices of the Christian Churches of Indiana, and its name was then "Northwestern Christian University." In 1877, on account of the large gifts of land and money from Ovid Butler, the institution was renamed in his honor; but the charter was otherwise unchanged, and the spirit and scope of the work carried on remained the same. The first location of the college was at College Avenue and Fourteenth Street, but it was changed to the present campus in Irvington—then outside of the city—in 1873.

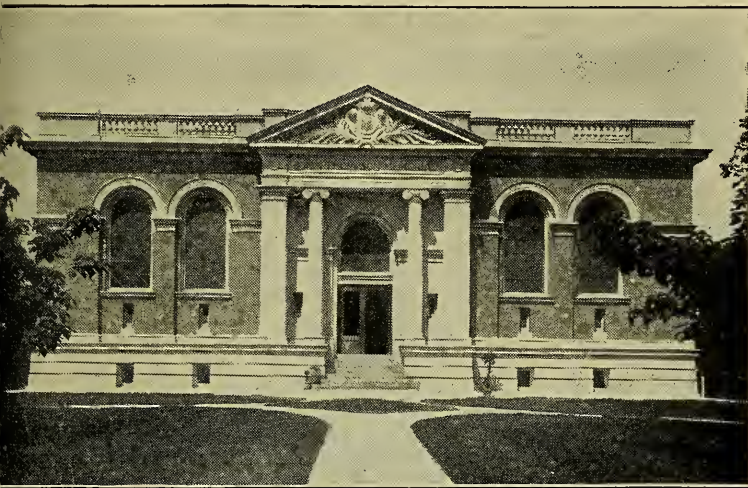
The college began its work with a subscription of \$75,000 to its funds. This amount was increased from time to time by gifts, and still more largely augmented by the sale of the old campus when the removal was made to the present site. Until the present year the income-bearing endowment had for a long time remained stationary at about \$200,000; but in March, 1907, a movement for the increase of



the resources of the institution culminated in the addition of \$250,000 to the productive endowment. This additional fund has now been collected so that the work of the college can be greatly strengthened. The management intend to seek to secure still further endowment at an early date, believing, as they do, that few institutions of this kind have so favored a location as Butler. The physical equipment of the college represents an investment of about \$300,000 in addition to the amount named above. The campus and adjoining property comprise about twenty-five acres, the campus proper being beautifully wooded. There are five substantial buildings, besides the astronomical observatory. The most noteworthy of these is the Bona Thompson Memorial Library building—probably the most beautiful and complete library building in the state.

The college has always been associated with the Christian Church. It is bound by its charter "to teach and inculcate the Christian faith and Christian morality as taught in the sacred scriptures," but is under no other religious or sectarian limitation. The institution has maintained from the beginning a liberal attitude toward all classes of students that have come to it. It is said to have been the first college in the world to open its doors to women on exactly equal terms with those offered to men. In educational policy the college has adhered to the theory that it is the function of a college to give a liberal education in the arts and sciences. It has resisted the tendency toward excessive specialization, and continues to stand for general culture. It has, nevertheless, kept pace with the educational progress of the country, advancing its requirements for a degree and adding new departments, as these steps were required by the educational movements of the age. The requirements for admission and graduation are now equal to those of the largest universities of the country, and the degree of Butler College is recognized as equivalent to the corresponding degree of any other educational institution. For a number of years the college has been affiliated with the University of Chicago on terms which guarantee that its undergraduate course is on a par with that of the university; and although the college has announced that it will cease to maintain this relation to the University of Chicago after 1910, this does not mean that its educational standards will be lowered.

Butler College is peculiarly an Indianapolis institution, and the liberal contributions of the business men of the city to its new endowment fund have identified it still more closely with the community. A very large proportion of its students are drawn from the city, and it is the purpose of the authorities to endeavor to increase the number. While there are special reasons why many young people should go away for their college education, there are many advantages to be derived



BONA THOMPSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY—BUTLER COLLEGE.

from college work under home influences, and a very large proportion of the graduates of the city high schools will never obtain a college education at all unless it is brought to their doors. The widening of the sphere of influence of Indianapolis, through the development of steam, and especially electric, railways has brought the educational advantages of the city within reach of a still greater number of young people who would otherwise be debarred from college advantages. On the other hand, the college has been recognized as an essential part of the life of the city because of the large number of eminent citizens who were first brought to Indianapolis by its educational advantages.

A comparison of the metropolitan and the country college would show certain peculiar advantages for each class, but the balance is tending more and more toward the former. The opportunities to hear the best lectures, sermons and concerts, to see the best collections of artistic productions, and to study the life and institutions of a city are added to the disciplines of class-room and laboratory. Butler College likewise boasts of pre-eminence among the colleges of the state in library facilities, since the public library of 100,000 volumes is available at the college library building, in addition to the well-selected working library of the college, while the reference libraries in the State Capitol are also accessible to the students.

The college maintains a faculty of trained specialists in their respective departments, who have enjoyed the advantages of the best

universities of America and Europe. The faculty is to be enlarged in the near future to provide for new departments.. In 1907 Dr. Scot Butler, for many years president of the college, was retired on a pension by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He was succeeded as president by Professor Thomas C. Howe, for many years head of the department of Germanic languages.

The Indiana Law School (Department of Law of the University of Indianapolis)—The Indiana Law School was organized for the purpose of giving to the law students of the middle west an opportunity to acquire a more thorough and systematic knowledge of the law than has heretofore been afforded them by any institution within easy reach of their homes, and especially to give to those young men who contemplate the practice of law in Indiana the same facilities and advantages which are to be found in the oldest schools of law. The school, now entering upon its sixteenth year, has already taken high rank among the professional schools of the country and the results, both in number of students and in reputation, have justified the opinion of the founders that Indianapolis possesses exceptional advantages for such an institution. Being the capital city of the state, where the supreme and appellate courts, the federal courts and the local courts, both civil and criminal, are in session practically throughout the year, the students have unusual opportunity for witnessing court procedure in all its various forms, and the sessions of the legislature enable them to see how the business of law-making is transacted. With the rapid growth of the state in wealth and population, the law of Indiana, while in its general and elementary features is like that of the other states of the union, has developed a jurisprudence of its own. A thorough and practical knowledge of this law can not be acquired at law schools located in other states, nor does any other school in Indiana offer the same advantages as the Indiana Law School. The course of study covers a period of two years of thirty-two weeks each, and the two classes have separate and distinct instruction throughout the course. The elementary subjects and those which are fundamental are placed in the junior year, and the entire arrangement of the course is a systematic development of legal jurisprudence. The school maintains a most perfect system of moot courts, four in number, and these are held weekly, and are under the supervision of members of the faculty, who act as judges. For practice in these courts, statements of fact are furnished, and students are appointed as counsel to represent the interests involved. Pleadings are prepared, to which motions, demurrers or answers are addressed by opposing counsel, and trial is had before the judge or judge and jury. The dean of the Indiana Law School is James A. Rohbach, A. M., LL. B., and the other members of the faculty are: Hon. Addison C. Harris, LL. D.; Hon. John T. Dye, A. M.; Henry M. Dowling,

A. B., LL. B.; Louis B. Ewbank, LL. B.; James M. Ogden, Ph. B., LL. B.; Charles W. Moores, A. M., LL. B.; Merle N. A. Walker, A. B. LL. B.; William F. Elliott, A. B., LL. B.; Albert Rabb, A. B., LL. B.; Noble E. Butler, LL. D.; Fremont Alford, LL. B., and James M. Berryhill, B. S., LL. B., all of whom are actively engaged in the practice of law and are experienced instructors and lecturers. The offices of the school are located at 1117-1118 Law Building.

Indiana Dental College was organized in 1878 by the members of the Indiana State Dental Association. The college occupied rooms in

the Thorpe block, on East Market street, until 1881. From 1881 to 1894 it was located in the Metna block, on North Pennsylvania street. During the summer of 1904 the present building of the college was erected on the corner of Ohio and Delaware streets. The growth of the college has been



INDIANA DENTAL COLLEGE.

steady and constant. During the session of 1908-1909 there were 53 students enrolled. These came principally from the central, western and southern states. The increase in facilities for teaching has kept pace with this growth. The building at present occupied by the college was built for dental educational purposes. The arrangement of the floor space is designed to attain the very best results. Each department is amply large to accommodate a school of 210 students. The laboratories, lecture rooms and infirmary are completely equipped and appointed. Improvements in the equipment and facilities for teaching are constantly being made. The faculty of the college is composed of eighteen members. The course is strictly a graded one; no two classes receive the same lectures. The practical work is required and high standard is insisted upon. Careful attention to details in every

department has placed the college on its present high plane. Its uniform increase in popularity and strength attests its value as an educational institution. The college course extends over eight months from the first week in October to the first of June. The officers are John N. Hurty, M. D., Ph. D., president; George E. Hunt, M. D., D. S., dean and secretary.

Indiana University School of Medicine—By provision of an act of the Legislature, Indiana University was expressly authorized to teach medicine. Acting upon this provision, for many years strong scientific courses were given which led up to the course in medicine. About 1890 a full biologic course was established which was equivalent to



INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

the course given in the freshman year of the best medical colleges of the time, with the exception of dissection in human anatomy. In 1900 a full two years' course including every subject taught in the freshman and sophomore years of the standard medical college was established.

This school was placed upon a high basis, and was equipped and conducted upon a plane that secured its students recognition by all first-class schools of the country. From the first it was the intention of the University to establish, as soon as its funds would permit, the last two or clinical years of the full medical course at Indianapolis where clinical facilities would be adequate for modern medical teaching.

Indiana University School of Medicine now represents a union of all of the medical interests formerly represented by the Medical College of Indiana, located at Indianapolis, organized in 1869, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, organized in 1879,

The Ft. Wayne College of Medicine at Ft. Wayne, Ind., organized in 1879, the Indiana University School of Medicine at Bloomington, Ind., organized in 1903, the State College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, organized in 1906. In September, 1905, the Medical College of Indiana, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Ft. Wayne College of Medicine merged under the name of the Medical College of Indiana, the School of Medicine of Purdue University. In the summer of 1907 the Indiana University School of Medicine and the State College of Physicians and Surgeons merged under the name of the Indiana University School of Medicine and in April, 1908, negotiations were completed whereby the Indiana Medical College was united with the Indiana University School of Medicine. After the act of union a committee of eight representatives of all the schools entering the combined school were appointed to visit the principal colleges of the East and to formulate plans for the new organization and a faculty appointed from the faculties of these schools.

Throughout the several years from the beginning of the science course leading to medicine until the establishment of the full four years' course by the University, every step that was taken by the authorities was taken after an investigation of the progress of modern medical education, and the needs of the modern medical school. The Indiana University School of Medicine was established and has been conducted upon plans approved by the highest authorities in medical education. This school, therefore, received an early official recognition from the Indiana State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, the Association of American Medical Colleges, and the Council on Education of the American Medical Association. It will be the foremost aim of the Trustees of Indiana University to provide the Student of Medicine the best opportunities to secure the most thorough medical training. To this end the first two, or purely laboratory years, of the course will be given, as heretofore, in the extensive laboratories at the University, under the guidance of thoroughly trained and paid instructors, also these first two years will be given in the well equipped laboratories of the Medical College at Indianapolis and the last two years of the course will be given only in the clinical center at Indianapolis in connection with the various hospitals, with a faculty, each member of which is a thoroughly trained specialist in his department.

The officers of the University are: William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D., L. D., president; Allison Maxwell, A. M., M. D., dean of the School of Medicine; Edward F. Hodges, A. M., M. D., vice dean; Edmund D. Clark, M. D., secretary at Indianapolis; Burton D. Myers, A. M., M. D., secretary at Bloomington, Ind.; John F. Barnhill, treasurer, at Indianapolis.



ENTRANCE TO WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE GROUNDS.

The Winona Technical Institute—This school was incorporated April, 1904. Previous to this time the press of Indianapolis had unanimously endorsed and favored the purchase of the United States Arsenal site for the establishment of a Technical Institute. At a conference of joint committees, representing the Press, Commercial Club, Board of Trade, University of Indianapolis, Woodruff Place, Winona Assembly and citizens of Indianapolis, a resolution was unanimously adopted commending the plan of the Winona Agricultural Institute to raise by subscription a fund with which to purchase the Arsenal grounds for the use of a national technical institute. The board appointed for the above purpose made a thorough investigation of the trade schools of the country and decided to proceed slowly and carefully in the work of establishing an educational institution which should avoid duplication as far as possible, the work of either church or state. In pursuance of this plan The Winona Technical Institute was informally opened in September, 1904, with departments of Pharmacy and Chemistry, Electrical Wiring and, a little later, Lithography and House and Sign



GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING, WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Painting. Since that time the following departments have been added: Painting, Carpentry, Tile and Mantel Setting, Foundry and Machinery. These departments have been installed in the large and substantial buildings erected by the Government and remodeled by the Institute for its uses.

The property of United States Arsenal has proved to be admirably suited to the needs of a trade school. Its seventy-six and a quarter acres, partly covered by a magnificent growth of forest trees and partly under cultivation, comprises an unsurpassed location, situated about a mile from the business center and in the geographical center of the city. It is somewhat removed from the distractions inseparable from the busy streets of a large city and yet is easy of access. The surroundings are wholesome and healthful and the natural beauties of the place inspiring to those who work among them.

The officers of the Institute are: President, S. C. Dickey, D. D., Indianapolis; Hon. Hugh H. Hanna, Indianapolis, President of Board of Directors; H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg; Alexander McDonald, Cincinnati; M. Studebaker, South Bend, Indiana; W. J. Richards, Indianapolis; General Director, W. C. Smith, Indianapolis.

For information regarding this Institute, address Dean J. H. Bortler, Treasurer, General Director, or Dean, 1500 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

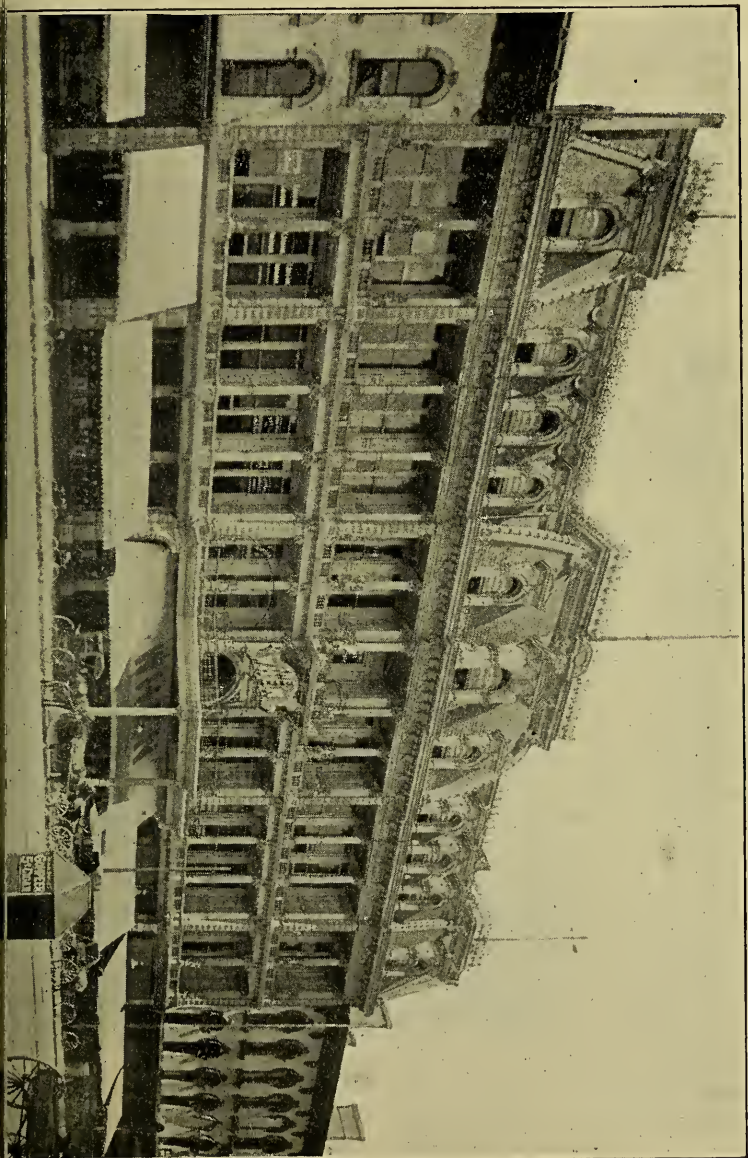
The Winona Assembly, located at Winona Lake, Indiana, offers summer courses each year during the season. The Assembly also controls the following schools located at Winona Lake: Agricultural In-



SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

stitute, Academy for Boys, Winona Park School for Young Women and Conservatory of Music, Winona College. Information relative to any of these schools may be obtained through the Information Bureau at Winona Lake.

The Indianapolis College of Law is a high-grade institution, giving a complete legal education. The faculty is composed of men known for their professional ability, and who have shown that they have the same keen insight in the art of teaching and the same skill and talent for imparting knowledge that are essential to the qualifications of a teacher of literary or scientific subjects. The courses of study are complete, and embrace everything necessary to a thorough knowledge of the law. The regular two years' course leads to the degree of LL. B. Advanced work is given leading to degrees of LL. M. and D. C. L. The college, in order to meet the demands of the different classes of students, in addition to the regular day sessions, has evening sessions, so that one can complete the full courses at night with two years' study while continuing his regular occupation. The college is alive to the interests of the bar, and has always taken advanced grounds toward the elevation of the profession. It teaches more law in two years, and does so thoroughly, than any other school in the state. Its students have access



to more than 6,000 volumes, belonging to the Marion County Bar Association, and the supreme court library, the largest court library in the west. The United States circuit and district courts, the state supreme appellate, county superior and circuit courts, as well as the local municipal courts, are located here and furnish a constant series of new and important cases involving the greatest variety of questions of law. By mere observation of the workings of these courts the student can get a clearer, better and more comprehensive education in pleadings, practice and system of court procedure than in any law school in the country. The College is located in the Pythian Building, opposite the United States Court House and Postoffice.

The Indianapolis Business University (incorporated), comprising the Bryant & Stratton and the Indianapolis Business College, was founded in 1850. It is recognized as one of the foremost educational institutions in the land. In this day thorough preparation is the demand, and it is upon this high plane that the Indianapolis Business University maintains its commanding position as the leader in business education. It is far in advance of business colleges and commercial departments. It stands on a higher plane; it is built on a broader and firmer foundation. The absolute thoroughness and efficiency of its courses of study and instruction and the marked success of its students have made it known and recognized as the university in this sphere of education. Its patronage is national. This university qualifies its students to become bookkeepers, accountants, telegraphers, stenographers, secretaries, managers, bank and correspondence clerks, credit men, draftsmen, illustrators and newspaper artists. They take positions so thoroughly qualified in the essentials of a business education, so disciplined in business habits, and so deserving of advancement that they rise to positions of trust and proprietorship, and finally reach the highest attainments in life. To accomplish this end, the most admirably arranged courses of study are provided, which present what is most useful for the thoroughness and efficiency in qualifying students in the best way, in the shortest time, and at the least expense, for success in the actual duties of life. The university places at the head of its departments of study instructors who are experts in their specialties, who are conscientious and earnest in the discharge of their duty, and who have been connected with the institution many years, consequently make the advancement of the students their chief aim. The entire organization and work of the institution since 1885 has been under the immediate personal supervision of the president, E. J. Heeb, who is ably assisted by a large executive force and faculty of experienced educators. President Heeb's office is 28 to 40 North Pennsylvania street.

The National Correspondence Schools is an educational institution incorporated under the laws of Indiana. Its integrity and reliability to do just as it represents and its equipment to carry on correspondence instruction has placed it in the front ranks as an educational institution. It is a school of recognized merit and its methods have met with the highest endorsement. Its unparalleled success in correspondence instruction is due to its improved methods and the thoroughness of its courses of study. It gives complete courses of instruction by correspondence in professional law, illustrating, pharmacy, cartooning, drawing, all commercial branches and many other subjects. These features are due to the fact that the school is backed by a resident educational institution, and each student receives personal direction and supervision from a trained corps of instructors. The courses of study are essentially the same as those in high-grade resident colleges, and are of inestimable value to the thousands of men and women who desire to secure an education while continuing their regular occupation. It enjoys a world-wide patronage and thousands of students testify to the merits of its methods and courses of instruction. Mr. E. J. Heeb, the founder, has been identified with correspondence instruction the past twenty years. The offices are 28-40 North Pennsylvania street.

The Indiana Veterinary College one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the country, is located in the downtown district, six blocks east of the Monument and one block north of Washington street. The new college building just completed is the finest and best equipped example of its kind in America and is a monument to the



INDIANA VETERINARY COLLEGE.

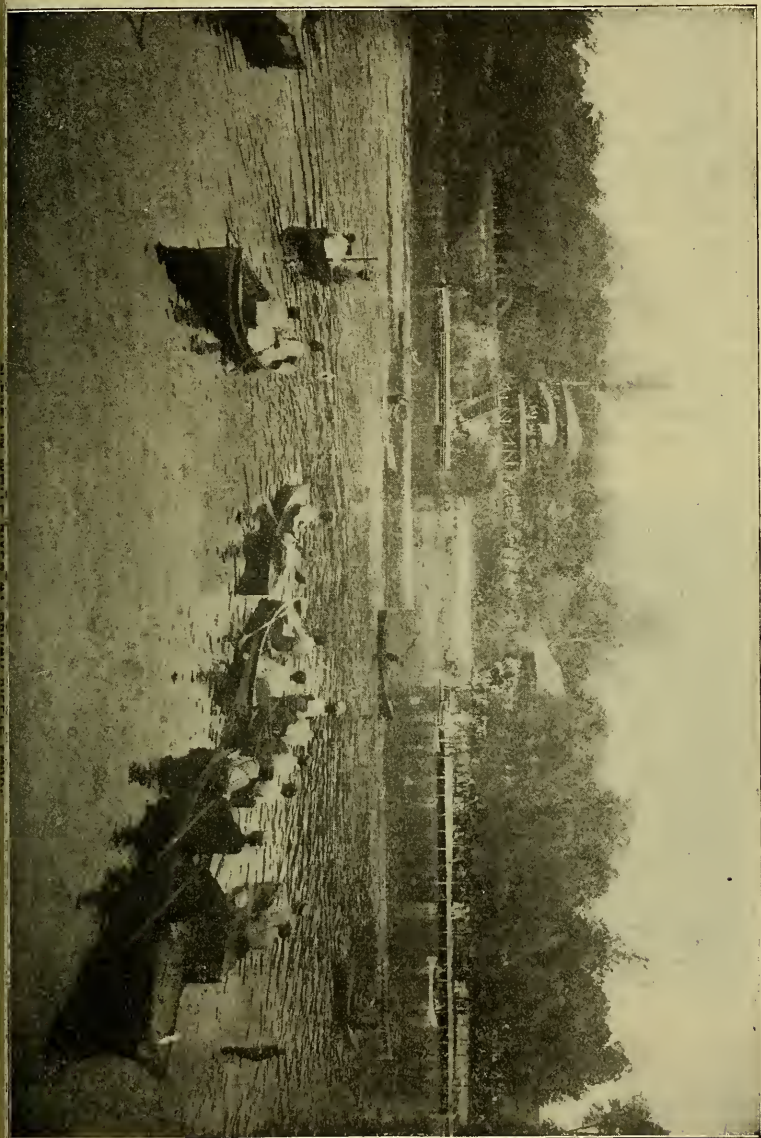
far-sightedness, energy and self-sacrifice of its present secretary and treasurer, Ferdinand A. Mueller, one of the best known and influential German citizens. In addition to his official position he fills the chairs of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany in the college. The college has just completed the seventeenth year of its existence, and the rapid increase in

its students forced the erection of the new college building. Some of the notable features in connection with the college are its operating room, having a semi-circular amphitheater with a seating capacity of 200, with the operating table located in the pit, giving an unobstructed view of the operations; the laboratories, which are equipped with all modern improvements, including high grade microscopes and a stereopticon lantern, together with a curtain 12x15 feet, upon which objects are shown greatly enlarged and thoroughly demonstrated. The college maintains one of the finest hospitals for the treatment of animals in the country, and is one of the most important adjuncts to the building. Graduates of this college are eligible to membership in the American Veterinary Association, and recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States. The officers of the college are: George H. Roberts, V. S., president; Joseph W. Klotz, V. S., vice president; William B. Craig, M. D., V. S., dean of faculty; Ferd. R. Mueller, Ph. G., V. S., secretary and treasurer; Otto Wagner, superintendent and assistant secretary.

Free Kindergarten and Domestic Training Schools—There are twenty-five schools of this character in the city at present under the supervision of a board of directors of the Free Kindergarten Association. Until the present year the work of free kindergartens in Indianapolis has been maintained almost entirely by private subscriptions and by various means devised by the ladies of the society, the only public aid coming from the Marion County commissioners, who have for some years contributed a small sum toward their support. The Indiana legislature of 1901 passed a law permitting cities of six thousand inhabitants or more to levy a tax for the maintenance of kindergartens where there is an incorporated body that is prepared to conduct these schools. The Teachers' College for the training of Kindergarten teachers is located at Alabama and Twenty-third streets.

The Sarah A. Davis-Deterding Memorial Training School is located in Irvington and is conducted under the auspices of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions for the purpose of training missionaries and Christian workers. The ground was broken for the erection of the building August 29, 1907. The offices of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions are located in this building.

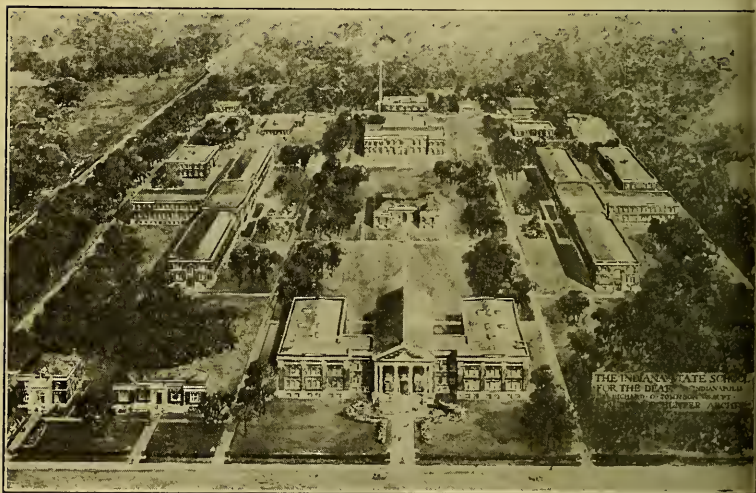
John Herron Art Institute, located at Pennsylvania and Sixteenth streets, is conducted by the Art Association of Indianapolis, a society organized May 7, 1883, and incorporated October 11, 1883. In May, 1895, the Art Association became the residuary legatee under the will of John Herron, who left a bequest of \$250,000.00 with the stipulation that an Art Museum should be built and an Art School conducted which should bear his name. The institution is open every day in the year for visitors. The admission fee is 25 cents on week days and 10 cents



on Sunday afternoons and holidays. The John Herron Art School connected with the Art Institute ranks with the best art schools of the country and it has a constantly growing enrollment. Since the establishment of the institute the association has received several substantial gifts of money and pictures.

The Indiana Central University, located on Shelby street south of the city limits, was dedicated in 1905 and is under the auspices of the United Brethren Church of the State of Indiana. This handsome College Building was built by Wm. L. Elder upon his University Heights Addition, and is bound to be one of the leading educational institutions of Indiana on account of its location at Indianapolis.

The Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union is an institution established for the purpose of educating teachers of physical training for schools maintained by gymnastic societies, for public schools, and for higher educational institutions. The College is empowered by law to confer academic titles and degrees on students that complete certain prescribed courses.



INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

LIFE IN THE HOOSIER CAPITAL

**HOTELS, INNS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, APARTMENT HOUSES, FLATS, CLUBS,
PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.**

The hotel is a necessary institution in any place or settlement presenting any kind of urban pretensions, and Indianapolis, among its first settlers, included a tavern-keeper, Hawkins by name, who built a cabin from the abundant supply of logs which surrounded the site, and gave notice that he was prepared to furnish good entertainment for man or beast. His monopoly did not last very long, for, in 1822, a year after he established business, Thomas Carter erected a larger hostelry and furnished entertainment for immigrants, who at that time were coming in somewhat numerous, and who needed a stopping-place until they could build cabins of their own. Carter's tavern was also utilized for meetings, and the first theatrical performance was held in it. The Bates House, which, until 1901, was recognized as one of



BATES HOUSE, 1854

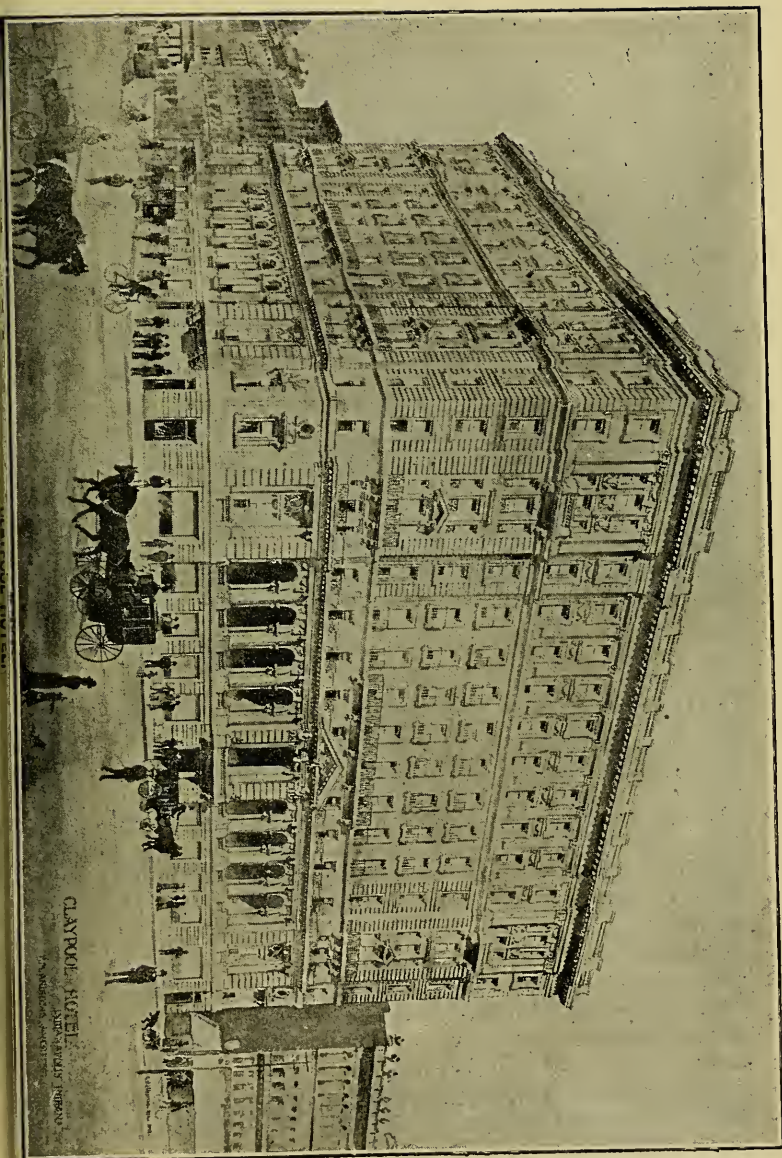
the city's chief hostelries, was built in 1852. It served its purpose with distinction until 1901, when it was torn down to make room for the laypool. The excellent hotel facilities of the city are of great importance to its commercial prestige, and also to sustain the position that has been attained by Indianapolis as a convention city. The central

location of Indianapolis, its many urban attractions, its railroad facilities, and, above all, its superior hotel accommodations, have given to it the favor of many organizations, commercial, educational, professional, religious, scientific, etc., as well as political organizations, which find in Indianapolis the greatest advantages as a meeting place for their state and national gatherings. No city is more favored in this way, an average of 400 or 500 of such meetings being held in the city every year. Among all the many factors that contribute to the prosperity of Indianapolis, none is of stronger value than the superior quality of the hotel facilities that are presented by the city.

The Claypool, which is located on the old site of the Bates House, and was completed in 1902, is one of the finest hotels west of New York City and cost in excess of \$1,250,000. The building was planned and built under the supervision of Architect Frank M. Andrews. No hotel building in the world has so many features or possesses more beauties in architecture or decoration. The structure is absolutely fireproof, eight stories high with a roof garden. The hotel is under the management of the president of the Indiana Hotel Company, Henry W. Lawrence, one of the best known and most practical hotel men in the country. American and European plans.



IMPERIAL HOTEL.





YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

The Grand Hotel is one of the leading hotels of Indianapolis, dating its establishment back to the early fifties, when it was known as the Mason House. It is conducted on the American and European plans.

English Hotel has an ideal location in Monument Place facing the great Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. It is as nearly fire-proof as can be made and is particularly adapted to the convenience of families. A first-class cafe is conducted in connection with the hotel.

The Denison is one of the hotels of exceptionally high reputation, located at Ohio and Pennsylvania streets. It is held in high favor by transients and permanent guests. The hotel is a six-story and basement structure containing 250 rooms, over one-half being en suite with private baths, and all connected with complete telephone system. There is an excellent cafe conducted on the first floor.

The Spencer House—Widely famed and noted as one of the leading hotels in Indianapolis is the Spencer House, on Illinois street, opposite the Union Depot. It was established forty years ago.

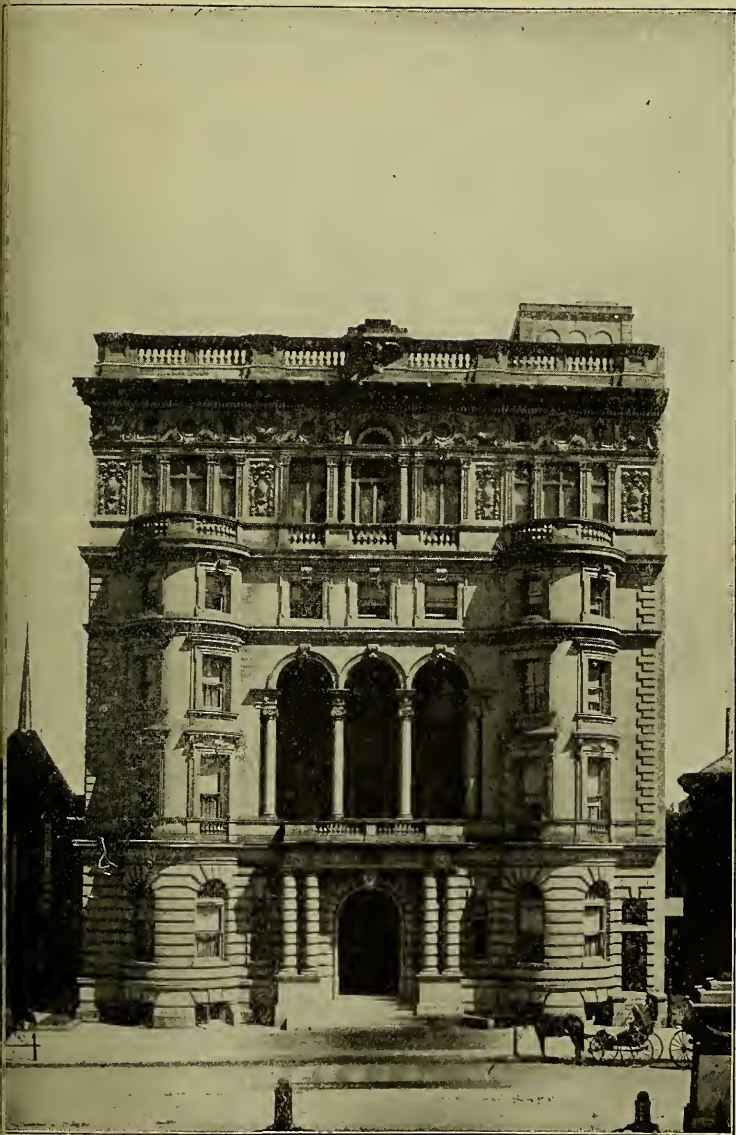


YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Columbia Club—It might be matter for astonishment to become aware of what our inland Hoosier State has done, not only for her sisters, but for the world at large. For out of this Judea have come prophets to all people. Statesmen, poets, novelists, and artists, song and story, and men to sit in the highest place of honor, have been sent out to the world from Indiana; and nowhere in the west is there a people more athirst for knowledge and beauty than in our flourishing western capital, Indianapolis. Out of this have grown clubs and clubs for the propagation of all interests—social, artistic, literary and political. The Columbia Club was dedicated New Year's eve, December 31, 1900, and is an organization which has grown out of these conditions. The features and functions of this club are so unique as to call attention to it all over the country. In all its acts and influences it fosters the principles of Republicanism, and yet is never dominated by extreme partisanship. Through the extended influence of the many strong men who are among its members, it is a potent factor in all public questions of Indiana, and often in the politics of the country. There is probably no club in this country which is more widely known on account of events which have taken place within its walls affecting large national political interests. Its membership is in no sense local, though it has nearly a thousand members in Indianapolis. Outside

of Indianapolis its members are chosen by invitation, from every county, important town and community in the state. Men who are so honored must be Republicans and representative in some distinguished manner of the community in which they reside. As a business man's club it represents eminently a large portion of the leading men of affairs in Indiana. It is the foremost social club of Indianapolis and of the state, and the only social state club in this country. The club building is situated on Monument Place; it fronts the soldiers' and sailors' monument. The club's new building is one of the most attractive and noticeable architectural ornaments of the city. Its architect was Frank M. Andrews. No comfort is lacking. A principal provision to this end are the living rooms luxuriously furnished. The exterior is as fine an example of Italian Renaissance as is to be found in this country. Its solidity and beautiful proportions appeal to one at the first glance; a nearer view, revealing the details, shows the work of a master hand.

Das Deutsche Haus, one of the finest German club houses in the country, is the result of a resolution passed by the Socialer Turnverein of Indianapolis in 1891 to procure more commodious quarters. A building association was founded and incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was later increased to \$160,000. Before the building operations were begun it became evident that the time was propitious to build a club house of sufficient proportions to accommodate the Turnverein and other German literary, musical and dramatic societies. The first official meeting of the stock association was held in January, 1892. Real estate was purchased in the same year, 135x203 feet, at the corner of New Jersey and Michigan streets. Ground was broken in the summer of 1893 and the first of the buildings, the eastern half, was dedicated on Washington's birthday, 1894. The balance of the real estate, now comprising a fourth of a block, was purchased in 1896. In 1897 the building on the corner was begun and completion of the improvements were celebrated by a three-days' festival in June, 1898. In pursuance of the plan of the builders, Der Deutsche Klub, a social club, was organized upon completion of the first building. Der Musikverein was founded in October, 1897, and in 1899 these two clubs were merged under the name of Der Deutsche Klub and Musikverein of Indianapolis. The membership of the "Das Deutsche Haus" is about 1,100 from among the best known families in the city. Notable features of the club are the Sunday-school, a girls' industrial school and kindergarten that are maintained by individual effort. A series of choral and orchestral concerts during the winter, and band concerts in the garden, weekly, during the summer months are special attractions.



COLUMBIA CLUB BUILDING.

The Bismarck is one of the most popular cafes in the city. It is located at Nos. 23 and 25 East Pearl street, in the heart of the wholesale and shopping district. The service is excellent, the prices are moderate and not only the best edibles that the market affords can be had here but also the best-known brands of imported and domestic wines, beers, liquors and cigars. The Bismarck is famed for its business man's noonday lunch, and it is visited daily by the most prominent business and professional men of the city. It is under the management of F. J. Arens & Son, who give the business their personal attention and who thoroughly understand how to meet the requirement of the most exacting.

Other Hotels and Cafes—The city has many other hotels and restaurants, where lodgings and meals can be obtained at prices to suit patrons. Among the more notable are the Occidental, the Stubbins, the Oneida, and the Sherman House, where the service is very good.

The Bertha Ballard—This is one of the most unique and practical institutions of its kind in the country. It was founded originally in 1890, and known as the Friends' Boarding House for Girls, and was conducted as such until 1900, when W. H. Ballard, a prominent business man of this city, presented the institution with its present magnificent building and grounds as a memorial to his daughter. It is conducted for the sole purpose of providing a home for self-supporting girls, where they can obtain every comfort desired at actual cost.

The Mutual Service Association is an organization that was formed in 1904 for the mutual benefit of professional and working girls of Indianapolis. The organization maintains a beautiful home in a large park near Fairview, where accommodations are furnished the members at a cost of from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a week. In the summer tents are erected upon the grounds for the accommodation of the members, where they are afforded all of the benefits of an outdoor life. It maintains an employment bureau free of cost and looks after the personal welfare of those connected with the organization.

Clubs and Social Organizations—Club life in Indianapolis has become to be one of its most prominent and interesting features. There are nearly 250 organizations and miscellaneous societies representing club life, in the city. These embrace social, political, literary, musical, dramatic, athletic, driving clubs, etc. Some of the club houses in point of construction and equipment are the equal of the finest in the country and represent an investment of many thousands of dollars, affording their members a variety of luxuries and delights not possible at home.

The South Side Turnverein is located on Prospect street in one of the most substantial club buildings in the city. The building was erected in December, 1900, and dedicated January 20, 1901, with all prominent German organizations participating in the celebration.



INDIANAPOLIS MAENNERCHOR BUILDING.



DAS DEUTSCHE HAUS.

The Independent Turnverein—This society was organized January 1879. The present handsome club house was erected in 1885. It is equipped with the best bowling alleys in the West. The building is one of the most substantial contributions to club architecture in the city.

Indianapolis Maennerchor was organized in 1854, and is one of the oldest and most influential German organizations in this city. It is given in concerts and in courses of instruction the best works of German composers, and it has been potent in developing the love for music in this community. Its membership is composed of active members who are musicians or students, and others to whom the social features of the organization appeal. In 1906 it erected its present magnificent building on the northwest corner of Michigan and Illinois streets, and it is one of the finest examples of club architecture in America. It is sumptuously furnished and is fitted with all the conveniences necessary to modern club life. A unique feature of the building is the beautiful roof garden.

The Boys' Club is located at the corner of Madison avenue and Meridian street. It is conducted by the Boys Club Association that was



BOYS' CLUB AND MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.



SOUTH SIDE TURNVEREIN.



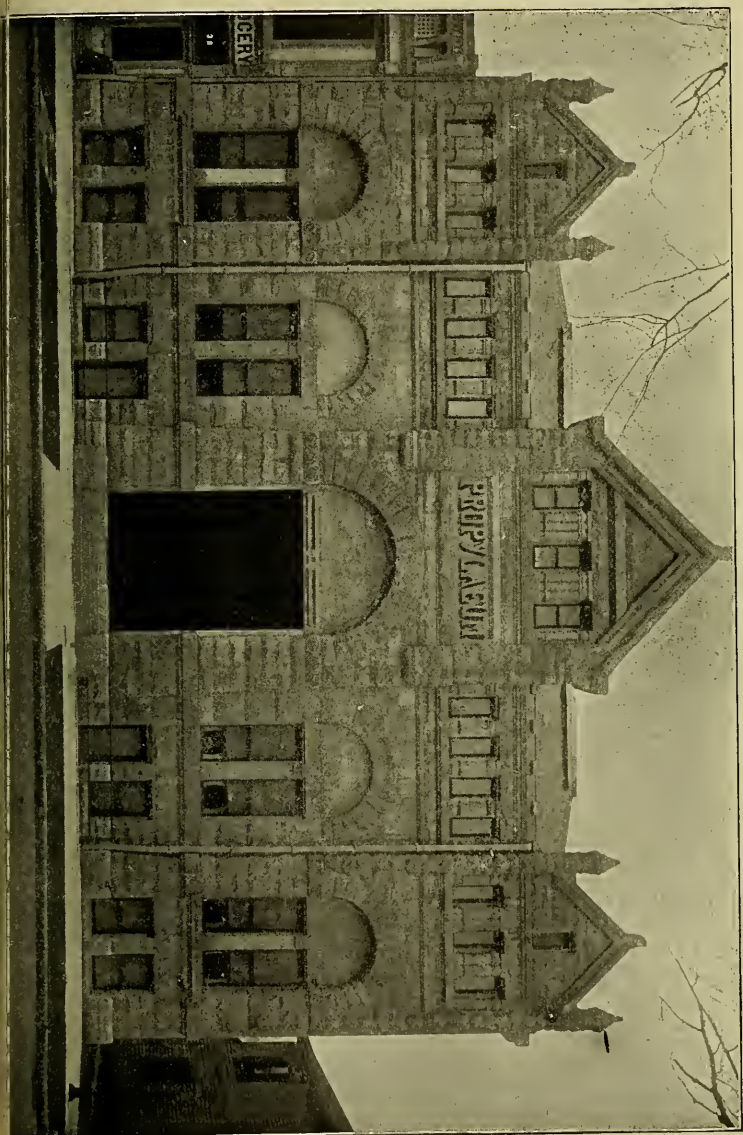
INDEPENDENT TURNVEREIN.

organized for the purpose of supplying needy boys with assistance surrounding them with such influences as would tend to make self-respecting and self-supporting men of them. The club maintains a free reading-room, baths and gymnasium and is open to boys from ten to twenty years of age.

The Indianapolis Propylaeum was incorporated June 6, 1888, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging literary and scientific endeavors, also for erecting and maintaining a suitable building that would provide a center of higher culture for the public, and particularly for the women of Indianapolis. The organization of the Propylaeum was due to the suggestion of Mrs. May Wright Sewall. The membership of the organization is composed exclusively of women. The leading organizations of the city, both those composed of women only, and those composed of both men and women, find in the Propylaeum suitable quarters for their meetings. The building which is owned by the association is striking in appearance, of modern Romanesque architecture, and constructed of oolitic limestone, brick and iron. The location is beautiful, fronting upon the grounds of the Institution for the Blind. The building is handsomely furnished throughout with exceptional facilities and convenient accommodations for club meetings, banquets, lectures, public and private receptions, concerts, art exhibits, and, in general, for all social, literary, musical and other gatherings for which private houses are too small and public halls too large, too inconvenient or for various reasons unattractive.

The Dramatic Club, which was incorporated in 1891, is the outgrowth of an organization of young ladies formed to give dramatic performances. The first play given by the club was at the Propylaeum where it still continues to hold its meetings. While the prime object of the club is to entertain its members and friends, it has been instrumental in arousing thought and intellectual interest in the art of acting. Plays of remarkable dramatic power as well as of fine literary merit have been written by some of its members, notable among which are the productions of Mrs. Margaret Butler Snow, Miss Louise Garrigue, Miss Susan Van Valkenburg and Newton Booth Tarkington. In the years of its existence the club has more than fulfilled the expectations of its founders, and has proved to be a public benefactor. Its plays have often been repeated for charity.

Art Association of Indianapolis was organized May 7, 1883, and incorporated on October 11, 1883. The object of the organization is the cultivation and advancement of art, and the establishment of a permanent art museum in this city. To this end it gives exhibitions, provides lectures and purchases works of art; only one year since its organization has it failed to hold an annual exhibition.



The Indianapolis Board of Trade—This organization was successor of the old Chamber of Commerce and was organized June 1882. It has, at present, a membership of over five hundred, and which are to be found not only the grain dealers, but many of leading merchants, manufacturers and financiers of the city. Many prominent legal and professional men also hold membership in the organization.

The following named have served as presidents: *Fred P. Russell, *Justus C. Adams, *Augustus D. Lynch, Horace E. Kinney, *Robert Foster, Elijah B. Martindale, John H. Holliday, John S. Lazarus, *Samuel T. Bowen, David M. Parry, *Julius F. Pratt, John J. Appel, William Scott, Charles C. Perry, George G. Tanner, Sam B. Sweet, *Daniel Erwin, Frank D. Stalnaker, *John W. Murphy, William J. Moore, *James A. Wildman, Milton A. Woollen, *George W. Sloan, Aquilla Jones and *Irving S. Gordon.

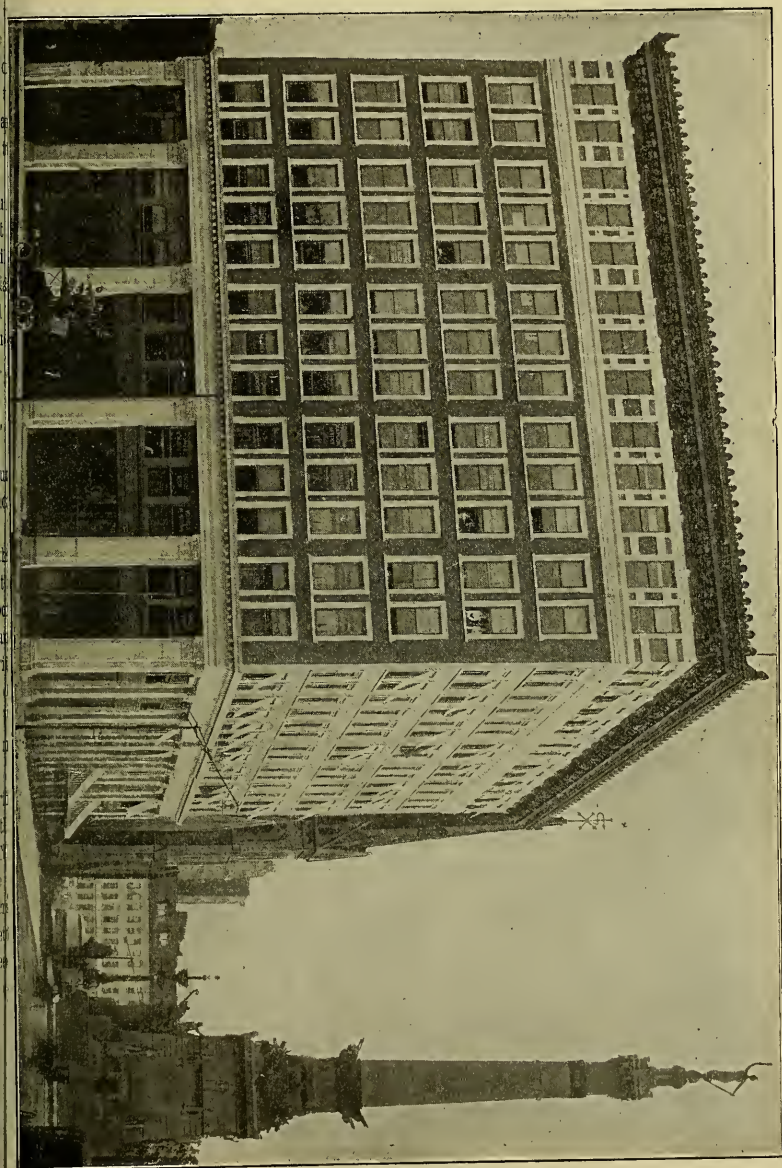
The objects of the Association are to promote the commercial, financial, industrial and other interests of the city of Indianapolis; to secure uniformity in commercial usages and customs; to facilitate business intercourse; to promote commercial ethics and to adjust differences and disputes in trade.

The Board of Trade is the headquarters for the grain trade in the city. The Indianapolis cash grain market is established through the medium of its grain call, which takes place each business day at noon.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade is a substantial business and a semi-public organization and stands for the development and prosperity of its home city. Its advice and co-operation is many times sought in municipal affairs and often on affairs of the state and nation, and the reason of its successful career and conservativeness stands in high respect in the community.

The fine eight-story office building at the southeast corner of Meridian and Ohio streets, and the home of the Board of Trade, is one of the accomplished dreams of the organization and the pride of the city. The Board occupies almost the entire seventh floor of the building, where is located a large Assembly Room, Governing Committee Room, Secretary's offices, Reception and Reading Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, and Luncheon is served in this dining room each business day between 11:30 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and is a very popular feature of the organization.

*Deceased.



The Commercial Club was organized in January, 1890. The Club's purpose, which is not commercial in a sense of devotion to trade interests, is broadly stated to make the Indiana Capital a better place to live in. The Club's influence has not only been felt at home, but throughout the world. It was instrumental in bringing together the street paving exposition of Indianapolis. Up to this time no definite system had been discovered for the uniform paving of streets and the result of this congress was the adoption of the present plan of asphalt paving, not only in Indianapolis, but throughout America and foreign countries. Among other work to which the Club has given its assistance and co-operation are the securing of a new city charter, the inauguration of a system of street improvements and of sewerage, the promotion of park and boulevard systems, railroad track elevation, the location of new industries, assistance rendered toward the betterment of our public school system, etc. With a view to permanence in this effort of public spirit an eight-story stone front building was erected by the Club in 1890, at the southwest corner of Meridian and Pearl streets as its home. The Club membership is now in excess of 1,600 members.



MASONIC TEMPLE.



CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK.
COMMERCIAL CLUB BUILDING.

Marion Club maintains its club house on North Meridian, opposite the site of the new federal building. It is maintained for the purpose of promoting the interests of Republicanism and has a very large and active membership, which embraces some of the most highly honored and popular men in the Republican party.



THE BLACHERNE.

The Indiana Club was organized in 1907 by prominent Democrats of the city and state for the purpose of advancing the interests of their political organization in local, state and national affairs.

The Canoe Club maintains a splendidly equipped club house in Riverside park on the east bank of White river. It has a membership of about 300 business and professional men, who enjoy boating and give encouragement to aquatic sports. Beside the club house its members own numerous steam and electric launchés, canoes and other craft, which are cared for in a well-appointed boathouse. A toboggan slide is one of the interesting amusement features of the club.

The Country Club is one of the most prominent social clubs of this city. It has a handsome home about four miles north of the city, near Fairview park, overlooking the canal.

The Indianapolis Club is a social club maintained by the prominent Jewish citizens of this city.

Other Club and Society Buildings—Among other notable club and society buildings are the Scottish Rite building on South Pennsylvania street, the Elks' Club building on East Maryland street, the University Club on North Meridian street, the club buildings erected by the Knights of Pythias lodges on East Ohio street.

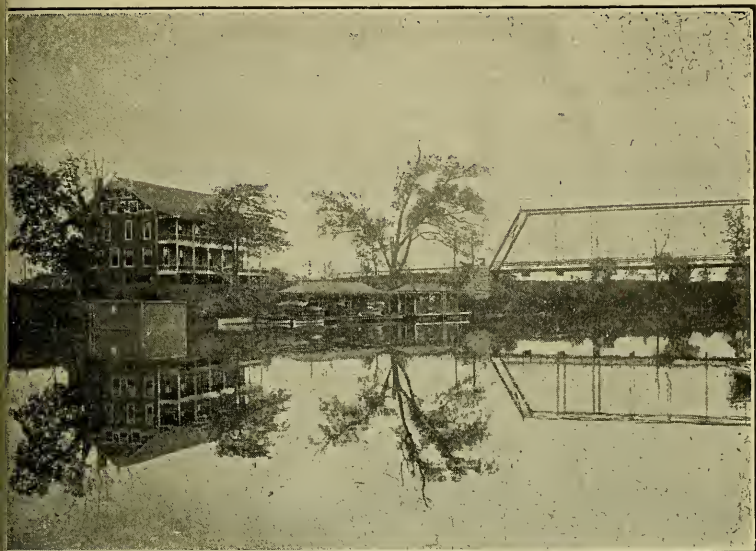


SCOTTISH RITE BUILDING.

Pop June's Shell Oyster Bay—The name of June in this city is synonymous with all things that are good to eat, particularly with such things as the oyster and other foods of the river, lake or sea. It is a recognized fact that in cities of this size that there is a place which has become famous as being the choice of all who like good cooking, pure and toothsome food as well, which have become national in character, as being resorts that attract the celebrities in all walks of life who love fine dishes well prepared, and this fame continues to grow till all men who "know the town" can tell you the place to eat, and strangers are taken there just to give them a treat, with as much pride



as would be required in showing them some public works of art. Such a place is the "Pop June Shell Oyster Bay," at 109 South Illinois street, whose reputation is a standard for imitation, and which has been one of the points of interest since 1872, when it was founded by William H. June and continued by him until his death in 1901, when his sons, George W. June, John H. June and Homer H. June, assumed charge, continuing to keep up the high standard attained. The Junes are descendants of a long line of public caterers which runs back to 1795, when the first Jacob June served oysters in his coffee house, then located at No. 13 Front street, just off the Battery, in the city of New York.



CANOE CLUB, RIVERSIDE PARK.



COUNTRY CLUB.

The International Tavern, corner of Noble and St. Clair streets is conducted by Henry Victor, one of the best known, liberal and energetic citizens of this city. Mr. Victor came to Indianapolis in 1884 from Germany, and went into business in 1897 on the South Side. He was collector for the Lieber Brewing Company during 1890-1891. For



THE INTERNATIONAL TAVERN.

this time till 1900 he conducted the old Mozart Hall, now known as Germania. He purchased his present place in 1891 and took personal management of it in 1901.

Since his arrival in this city Mr. Victor has made his strong personality felt, giving liberally, both of his time and means, to the promotion of the welfare of the people. The South Side Turnverein, one of the most substantial club buildings of our city, is a monument to his energy and self-sacrifice, and the life of the organization is undoubtedly due to his inspiration. When the membership had ebbed in 1894 to but twenty of the original members he was elected president of the organization and gave it renewed vigor by establishing a physical training school with about 500 pupils, under the direction of one of the ablest physical directors in the country. In 1899 he suggested the idea of a permanent home for the organization. With misgivings on the part of many of the members he began and completed the undertaking that has

ven to the South Side its beautiful club building. It was dedicated January 20, 1901, with aM prominent German organizations participating.

Places of Amusement—These consist of seven theaters. English Opera House and Shriner Building Theaters are devoted to the production of the highest class, the Grand Opera House to fashionable vaudeville and the Majestic to stock company productions, the Park Theater popular-priced plays and the Empire and Gayety Theaters are devoted to burlesque. In addition to these are numerous smaller places of attraction. For summer amusements the principal attractions are Wonderland and White City.

Indiana State Fair, which is held in Indianapolis in the fall of the year, is the great event that attracts thousands of Indianians with their families to the Hoosier capital. It is the annual exhibition of progress in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising and the various departments of husbandry. In 1893 the State Board of Agriculture secured the beautiful tract of 214 acres northeast of the city it now has covered with convenient buildings, including the magnificent coliseum erected in 1907, which is one of the finest and largest in this country. The ground formerly occupied by the fair was sold in 1892 for \$275,000, and is now one of the most attractive residential districts in the city.



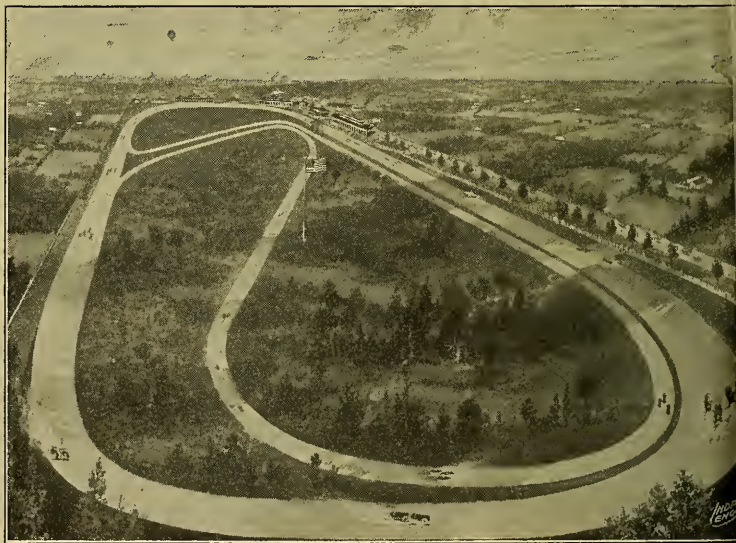
THE COLISEUM, FAIR GROUNDS.



THE RACE TRACK AT FAIR GROUNDS.

The Race Track, located on the state fair grounds, is one of the best in the country.

The Speedway, which was built in 1909, is the largest track of the kind in the world built specially for motor car racing and for large outdoor events.



THE SPEEDWAY.

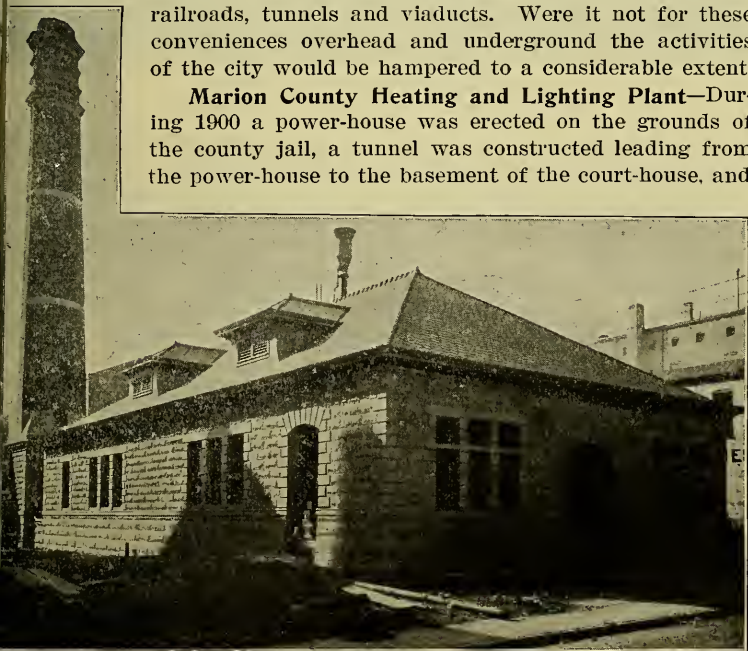
OVERHEAD AND UNDERFOOT

IND. 111057 CO

BRIDGES, TUNNELS, SEWERS, AQUEDUCTS, WATER, LIGHTING BY GAS AND ELECTRICITY, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

The demands of a modern metropolis require easy, rapid and safe means of transit, and for the health, comfort and convenience of its citizens extensive sewer, water, heating and lighting facilities. In this respect Indianapolis has kept abreast of the most progressive cities in the country, and over head and under foot it has much of interest and value. Beneath the principal streets there is a network of pipes of all descriptions, sewers and water mains, conduits for electric light, telephone and telephone wires, and over and under the railroads, tunnels and viaducts. Were it not for these conveniences overhead and underground the activities of the city would be hampered to a considerable extent.

Marion County Heating and Lighting Plant—During 1900 a power-house was erected on the grounds of the county jail, a tunnel was constructed leading from the power-house to the basement of the court-house, and



MARION COUNTY HEATING AND LIGHTING PLANT.



THE AQUEDUCT OVER FALL CREEK.

the entire sanitary, lighting and heating system of the court house was taken out and the county's own system installed.

The Aqueduct carries the water of the canal over Fall creek. It is located northwest of the city and is maintained by the Indianapolis Water Company.

Virginia Avenue Viaduct is the only structure of this character in the city, and it affords easy, safe and rapid passage for pedestrian vehicles and street cars over the numerous railroads that cross the avenue.

Illinois Street Tunnel, under the Union Railway Station, was the first engineering work of this kind completed in this city. It is for the convenience of vehicles and pedestrians and carries Illinois street under the railroad tracks.

Conduit Systems—The telegraph, telephone and electric light companies maintain complete conduit systems in the original mile square which embraces the entire business district of the city. There are in all thirty-two miles of conduits, through which the wires of the companies are carried to all parts of the city.

Track Elevation in Indianapolis was started by the Commercial Club at a meeting held in 1894, based on recommendations made in a



T BY WM. PIPE & SONS.

THIRTIETH STREET BRIDGE OVER FALL CREEK.

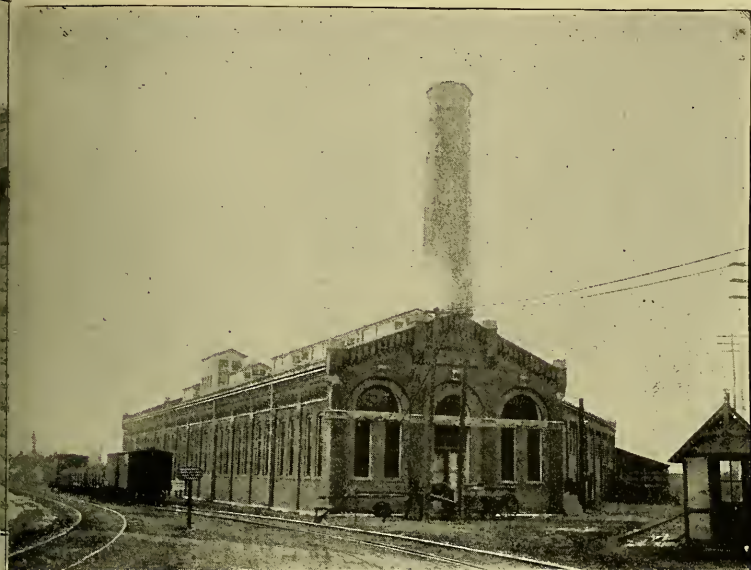
very thorough report submitted by William Fortune, treating the various methods of abolishing grade crossings and showing what had been accomplished in other cities. The meeting authorized the appointment of a permanent commission on track elevation to continue the effort in Indianapolis until successful. The commission was headed in the beginning by Col. Eli Lilly as chairman and William Fortune as secretary. On the death of Col. Lilly in 1898, Mr. Fortune became the chairman, and has since continued at the head of the commission, which was persistent in its efforts with city officials, and before the state legislature and the courts. A campaign of education was conducted for several years, and the question was an issue at several municipal elections. In 1898 an ordinance was passed under the Taggart administration regarding elevation of tracks, but was defeated in the courts. Finally in 1905, under the Holtzman administration, track elevation at the Massachusetts avenue crossing was started and was completed in 1906. The enactment of a state law by the legislature was so brought about in 1905, providing for track elevation at an annual expenditure not exceeding \$400,000, of which not over twenty-five per cent. should be paid by the city and county. Under this law the elevation of the tracks through the center of the city east from White



COLLEGE AVENUE BRIDGE.

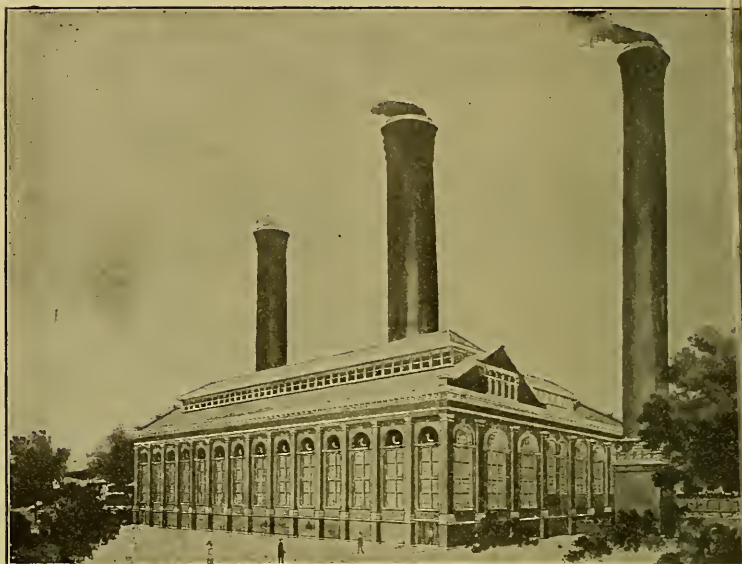
river was begun in 1905 and has continued under Mayor Bookwalter's administration. It is now the established policy of the city to abolish grade crossings and to elevate the railroad tracks wherever this is the most practical method. The elevation at Massachusetts avenue has been of incalculable benefit to the section of the city lying east of the tracks and it has been the contention of the Commercial Club commission that the elevation of the tracks will be the solution of the greatest problem affecting the physical development of the city at its present stage of growth.

The Indianapolis Light and Heat Company, as a result of a merger of the earlier central stations, came into existence in 1905. Its equipment is equal to the best and largest power and light plants in the world. The business of the company consists in supplying electricity for all of the various uses to which this potential form of energy can be applied. Its most general application is for municipal lighting, in the use of which over 1,800 arc lamps, of 2,000 candle power, are employed in the illumination of stores and residences, using approximately 400,000 incandescent lamps, and in the use of current as power in the various industrial establishments, elevators, newspaper offices, etc., and for all the varied and numerous other uses for which it is readily economical.



INDIANAPOLIS LIGHT AND HEAT CO.'S KENTUCKY AVE. STATION.

employed; over 16,000 horsepower is furnished by the company. The station of the company, located at the crossing of the Vandalia railroad and Kentucky avenue, has a combined output of 10,000 horsepower, and the Mill street station 6,000 horsepower. Located on Bird street, next to the Willoughby building, on North Meridian street, the company has installed the third largest storage battery in the world, with a reserve energy equivalent to 3,000 horsepower, sufficient to supply its entire system for one-half hour in case of an emergency, or it can be used at any time to take part of the station's load should it become necessary. The amount of electric output of this company is greater per capita than that of any other station in the United States. This result has been brought about largely by the policy of the company in giving to the consumer the benefits of the cheapening processes as rapidly as they have been adopted. In no city in the country, under similar circumstances, is electricity sold so cheaply. A notable evidence of this is the lavish use of electricity by the merchants of the city for decorative and display purposes. The electrical signs and decorations on the main thoroughfares in this city are not equalled by the profuse displays on Broadway, New York City. All of the company's wires in the mile



INDIANAPOLIS LIGHT AND HEAT CO.'S MILL ST. STATION.

square which embraces the entire business section of the city are carried underground in a comprehensive conduit system—the largest made in the world employed in the distribution of the Edison system of lighting. The installation of the underground system began in 1889. The company is purely a local one, and all of the stock of the company is held by Indianapolis citizens. Charles C. Perry is president, Thomas A. Wynne, vice-president and treasurer, and W. C. Marmon, secretary.

Bridges—Indianapolis is in possession of more permanent examples of fine bridge architecture than any other city in the country. This is especially notable, not only for the reason that Indianapolis is an inland city, but that they are all products of the genius of a citizen of Indianapolis, Henry W. Klaussman, who planned and designed them, and they were built by local contractors. The work of displacing wooden with iron bridges with permanent stone and concrete structures began with the erection of the stone bridge over Fall Creek on Central avenue in 1900. After the flood, in March, 1904, which destroyed practically all of the bridges over White River, the county assumed the work of building the needed bridges by appropriating nearly a million dollars and the work was begun on a systematic basis. The work has progressed rapidly ever since.

The Merchants Heat and Light Company supplies steam heat, electric light and power, operating under a franchise from the city of Indianapolis. The distributing pipes, conduits and appurtenances are required to be placed underground in the district known as the original tile square, to which territory the operations of the company are chiefly confined. This company was organized, and its common stock held, by the largest retail merchants of the city, embracing all but a few of the members of the Merchants' Association. The use of nat-



MERCHANTS HEAT AND LIGHT COMPANY.

ural gas for fuel here for so many years resulted in leaving the individual heating and lighting plants throughout the business section of the city practically without equipment for the burning of coal when the gas supply became exhausted. This was the primary cause for the organization of the company. In its original inception the intention was to supply heat and light only to the stockholders, but the demand for service from the company at once became so general that this plan was radically modified before the actual work of construction began. A very large part of the patronage of the company now comes from others than the stockholders and members of the Merchants' Association, it being at the present time probably doing more heating than was ever

undertaken by any other plant in the world. The company's power house is located at New Jersey and Pearl streets, and it has an electric substation at 31 West Pearl street. The general offices are at South Pennsylvania street. The company is erecting a new power house of great capacity for furnishing both heat and light, located at West Washington street, near the river. Edward L. McKee, president; Fred M. Ayres, vice-president; Charles Mayer, treasurer; G. A. Efroyson, secretary; Henry Kahn, H. P. Wasson.



LYNN B. MILLIKAN, CONTRACTOR.

NEW YORK CENTRAL MACHINE AND ERECTING SHOP, BEECH GROVE, IND.

Lynn B. Millikan, Contractor, presents a new departure in building—"Cost Plus a Fixed Sum Plan." We invite attention of prospective builders to this plan of building. We were the first contractors to adopt this plan to offer to the public, and since adopting it we have erected some of the largest structures in this and other cities at a saving in cost of 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., and it makes it possible for the builder to make the numerous changes attending the construction at a much less cost than when the work is let on a straight contract basis, the owner knows at all times just what his work is costing him, what he is to pay the contractor, and makes him his own contractor. While we recommend this plan as being the most satisfactory, we do not want you to lose sight of the fact that we take any size contract on a contract basis, and can do the work at lowest figures and to the entire satisfaction of the builder, we take pride in mentioning the VanCamp Hardware and Iron Company, W. J. Holliday & Co., T. B. Laycock Manufacturing Company, James W. Lilly, VanCamp Packing Company

the contracts), N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. (four contracts), Frank Camp (\$130,000 residence), and many others on the percentage plan. On a straight contract basis we erected the million dollar shops at Ellettsville for the Big Four Railway Company, and many others of the same size. Write for our booklet, it's free. Lynn B. Millikan, 920-921 State Life Building.

The Indianapolis Water Company, as now existing, was organized in 1881, under the Indiana statute of that year, which statute pro-



CHEMICAL HOUSE AND LABORATORY INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY.

vided for the reorganization of water companies whose property had been sold at judicial sale. It was organized to acquire and operate the assets and property of the Water Works Company of Indianapolis, whose rights and property were sold in the spring of 1881 at judicial sale. The Water Works Company of Indianapolis, the original company, was organized in 1870, and operated under a franchise granted to the city in the early part of that year. Under authority conferred by this franchise the Indianapolis Water Company as successor to the Water Works Company of Indianapolis, is charged with the duty of supplying the city with water for the extinguishment of fires, flushing of

streets and sewers, filling cisterns and for public uses generally, including hospitals, markets, engine and hose reel houses, etc., and with furnishing the citizens good potable water for domestic, industrial and manufacturing purposes.

The Water Works Company of Indianapolis, at the time of the transfer of its property to the present company, owned 52 miles of pipe and pumping machinery with a capacity of 9,000,000 gallons per 24 hours. The present company has at this time somewhat in excess of 308 miles of mains, from 4 inches to 40 inches in diameter; pumping machinery of daily capacity of 82,000,000 gallons; a pump house of excellent design and massive structure; and a filtration department which, in its operation, ranks as one of the best throughout the United States. The distribution system of the company has been well planned; the system is thoroughly gridironed, and it can be safely said that the congested district of our city is as well protected against fire, both as to quantity of water and pressure, as any city of like class in the United States.

The pumping stations, three in number, have been exceedingly well built. Special mention should be made of the building which encloses the Davis engine at the Riverside Pumping Station, this being built of stone, approximately 60x150 feet in size, and stands to-day as one of the finest pump house buildings in the country. The buildings comprising the Riverside Station are located in about the center of a 300-acre tract of ground, owned by this company, a large part of which is maintained as a park.

The filtration department, located between the canal property and Fall Creek, at a point just south of Twenty-first street, represents an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000 and stands as one of the best equipped and most efficient filtration plants in the country. The construction of this plant was begun in 1902, and filtered water was first sent to the city of Indianapolis, September 22, 1904. The plant from that time to the present has developed from an auxiliary to a well system to the source of all the supply practically at all times.

The filters proper are reinforced concrete structures—six in number—90 feet by 350 feet, so roofed and lighted that neither cold nor inclement weather can affect their operation and quality of the finished water. Visiting engineers comment upon this feature together with the solidity and permanency of the structures—all construction having been done with the view of long life and great strength.

The unfiltered water comes to the plant from the canal, which takes its supply from White River at Broad Ripple. Extreme care is used to prevent any pollution of the water in this canal—boating, punting and the like, being absolutely forbidden.

From the canal the water flows through the chemical house and laboratory building to the settling basins, and thence to the filters.

The recent developments in the plant have been along the line of making the work that the filters themselves do very slightly subject to conditions of the water as it comes to the plant. Along this line chemical house and sedimentation basin were built—also of reinforced concrete—so arranged that when there is a large quantity of mud in the water as it comes to the plant, by applying chemical pre-treatments this mud and the greater amount of the bacterial life is



AQUEDUCT OVER FALL CREEK.

light and settle in the bottom of the basin. This has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and is so constructed that it takes two days for the water to pass through it. At the end of this time the water is freed 90 per cent. of its mud and impurities; passes to the filters, and they will further remove these until only from one-half to three-quarters of one per cent. of the original amount is left, and the finished water is at all times safe for domestic use.

The operation of the plant is under careful technical supervision night and day, and no effort is spared to render the water pure and wholesome.

The canal property has been maintained in excellent condition and the aqueduct which carries the water from the canal across Fall Creek,

directly north of the filter plant, is an excellent example of reinforced concrete construction.

The directors of the company have evidenced great faith in the growth of the city, as shown by the size of the pipe lines and the capacity of the pumps, and it can be safely stated that the company in every way has kept pace with the growth of the city.

The capital stock of the company is \$500,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$3,850,000. The officers are L. C. Boyd, president; H. McK. Landon, vice-president and treasurer, and F. C. Jordan, secretary. The directors are E. P. Kimball, E. T. Kimball, Edward Daniels, A. Baker, V. T. Malott, C. H. Payson, E. R. Payson, Herbert Payson, J. Andrews, L. C. Boyd, G. W. Landon, H. McK. Landon, and T. C. H.

Central Union Telephone Company—Indianapolis is the general headquarters of the Central Union Telephone Company, which conducts the organized telephone business of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in the Bell telephone system. The company moved into its new headquarters building at New York and Meridian streets in October, 1907.

New Long Distance Telephone Company, located at 230 North Meridian street, was organized in 1898 for the purpose of giving long line service to the independent telephone companies throughout Indiana and adjoining states.

The Indianapolis Telephone Company was organized in 1904 as a holding company, taking over by lease all the property of the Indianapolis Telephone Company in Indianapolis and Marion county and operating it as an independent telephone plant. The main exchange and general offices are at 230 North Meridian street, in the company's building.

The Indianapolis Gas Company, engaged in furnishing artificial gas to the city of Indianapolis, was incorporated in 1890 as successor to the Indianapolis Gaslight and Coke Company, the Electric Light and Gas Heating and Illuminating Company and the Indianapolis Natural Gas Company. The Indianapolis Gaslight and Coke Company started business in 1851. The offices are located in the Majestic Building, northeast corner of Pennsylvania and Maryland streets. This building is one of the handsomest in the city. The plant on Langsdale avenue at the Big Four Railroad has a daily capacity of about seven million cubic feet of coal and water gas.

Citizens' Gas Company—After the failure of the supply of natural gas, the work of forming an organization was begun in the summer of 1905 to take over the property of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company, which was organized November 5, 1887, and had supplied the city with natural gas at almost nominal prices. Millions of dollars had been saved to the citizens through the agency of this company. In order that the people might in a measure again enjoy the benefits of a cheap

gas, on August 25, 1905, a franchise was granted to Alfred F. S., President of the Commercial Club; Frank D. Stalnaker, President of Board of Trade, and Lorenz Schmidt, who were to assign it to the Citizens' Gas Company, pledged to sell gas at a maximum of 60 cents per thousand feet, and on December 13, 1905, the city, under the administration of John W. Holtzman, contracted to assign its option in the Consumers' Gas Trust Company to the Citizens' Gas Company, which was incorporated May 23, 1906. After harassing litigation the proposition was appraised and the work of raising a million dollars by popular subscription to the stock of the company was begun. The people of Indianapolis rallied to the support of the company, and on October 31, 1906, one day before the expiration of the option, the necessary amount of money for the mains, \$409,061.00, was paid to the directors of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company for their property. Nearly three thousand subscriptions, ranging from \$25 to many thousand dollars, were secured to make up this amount. Indianapolis has done many things in a large way for the common good, and the year 1907 will be memorable in this respect, as the people of Indianapolis had donated over a half million dollars to different institutions before the work of financing the Citizens' Gas Company was begun. The officers of the company are: Franklin Vonnegut, president; Alfred F. Potts, vice-president, and J. D. West, secretary.



MERIDIAN STREET BRIDGE OVER FALL CREEK.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is associated with the earliest history of Indianapolis. The first telegraph company operated from this point was known as the Ohio, Illinois and Indiana Telegraph Company, and the line was constructed from Cincinnati to Chicago, via Lafayette, over the highway. This was before any roads had been projected in that direction. The office was opened in 1848. In 1851 a line was built from Cincinnati, known as the Cincinnati and St. Louis Telegraph Company, or Wade lines, with Mr. J. F. Wallick, the present superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at this point, as manager. The lines were operated under this name until 1856, when the title changed to the Union Telegraph Company, and soon after became what is known as the Western Union Telegraph Company. At this time Mr. Wallick operated the office with the assistance of one man. Prior to that time he managed the office alone. As the town grew, the business of the company kept pace with it, and more operators were added to the force under Mr. Wallick, who in 1867 found the distinguished name of Thomas A. Edison on the pay roll of this office. He had just entered on the career that has since made him world famous. The company occupies the building at the southeast corner of Meridian and Monument place, and in addition maintains several branch offices in the city.

The American District Telegraph Company of Indiana was incorporated in June, 1898, with only one office in Indianapolis. The company took over the messenger service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, delivering and collecting all the telegrams of that company. It also does special messenger work, delivering packages, advertising matter, etc. One of the principal features of the company's business is the operation of a night watch system for factories and mercantile houses and an auxiliary fire alarm, as well as police call and burglar alarm system connected with the main office of the District company. The offices are located at 29 Monument place. The officers are John F. Wallick, superintendent; John G. Wallick, assistant superintendent.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company established its offices in the city November 1. 1885. The offices are located at 9 and 11 South Meridian street.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSIT

1. ELECTRIC AND INTERURBAN RAILROADS—EXPRESS, TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANIES.

Railway Facilities—The great resources of Indianapolis have been available as elements of progress by the development of transportation facilities that are exceptional in their completeness. The first years of the state's history preceded the railway era, and during those first years the towns that were located upon the Ohio river and the lower Wabash had a great advantage over any other of the towns in the state. Soon afterward came the canal building era,



OLD UNION DEPOT, 1887.

American enterprise manifested itself all over the country in an endeavor to give convenient outlets to the products of the various towns through the medium of artificial waterways, Indiana especially participating in the extensive canal building activity by constructing the Wabash & Erie canal from Toledo to Evansville, 476 miles, which is the longest in the United States, part of which is being held by the state for water navigation on the Maumee and Wabash rivers. The White River canal, from Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio, to Hagerstown, was also built, and these waterways for many years constituted the principal means of transportation facilities of the state, outside of the Ohio river, in the transportation facilities of

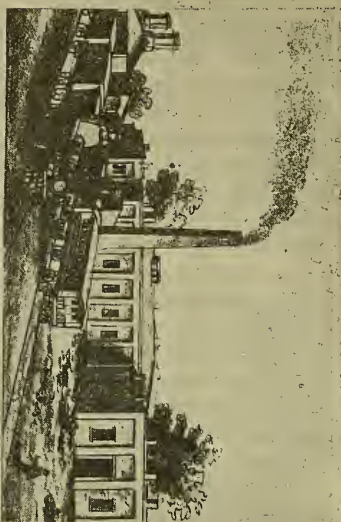
the state. The canals are still used to a considerable extent, although the section of the Wabash & Erie canal between Ft. Wayne and La Porte has not been used for many years. In 1847 the first railroad was completed into Indianapolis, and connected this city with the Ohio river at Madison. This was the beginning, and the transportation facilities have continued to increase, until now there are sixteen completed lines in Indianapolis, connecting in the state with many other lines, which all bring their passengers to one magnificent union depot. The erection of the present union passenger station was begun in 1871. Over 184 passenger trains enter and depart every twenty-four hours, and that the advantages of the city for reaching any railroad point in the country are unsurpassed, the lines that center here radiating like spokes of a wheel in every direction, and the equipment and service on the roads entering Indianapolis representing the very highest quality of convenience, ease and comfort. No capital city in any of the states is more advantageously situated with reference to convenience of access by the citizens of the state, and there are but few county seats in the entire state from which it is not possible to reach Indianapolis and return the same day.

Indianapolis Union Railway Company—The Indianapolis Union Railway Company succeeded in 1883 to the enterprise inaugurated in 1853 by the Union Railway Company. The company operates forty-four miles of track known as the Belt railroad, which is double-track and extends around the city, and also has a mile of track in the city connecting the Belt with the union passenger station, which is also owned by this company. The depot is one of the finest in the United States, has a train shed 300x650 feet, and has a handsome three-story brick building surmounted by a lofty tower, which is a beautiful structure in Romanesque architecture, used for offices and waiting rooms of the depot. The business done by this company is very large. Over one million freight cars are handled annually over the Belt railroad. It was the first switching railroad to be built in the country and transfers freight from factory switches to all roads regardless of distance for one dollar per car, the lowest switching charges in the United States.

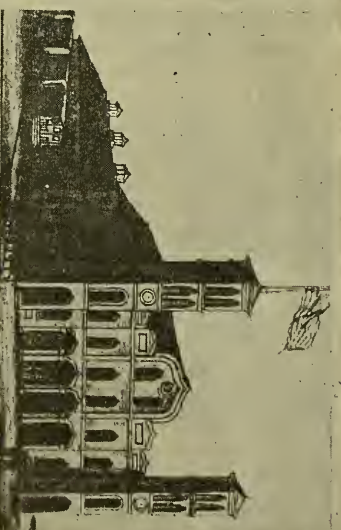
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company operates two divisions between Indianapolis and Chicago and Louisville and Monon.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway operates two divisions out of this city—Indianapolis to Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Springfield, Ill.

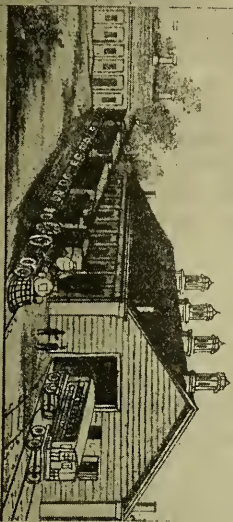
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway ("Big Four" route, New York Central lines) operates seven divisions from this city reaching Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Springfield, Columbus and Benton Harbor.



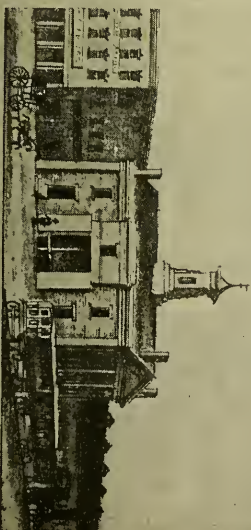
Belle fountain & ind. Depot.



Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Ind. Depot.



Lafayette Depot.



Madison & Ind. Depot.

Garrison U. S. army post and to Broad Ripple, one of the most important suburbs and resorts near Indianapolis.

Indianapolis Terminal Station, for the use of the electric roads entering Indianapolis, was the idea of Hugh J. McGowan, president of the Indianapolis Terminal and Traction Company. It is the greatest station of its kind in the world, and was built at a cost of a million dollars. It is not the only monument in this city to the business sagacity and public spirit of this gentleman, as much of the marvelous development made in and about Indianapolis in recent years is due to his energies and enterprise. The building, in addition to being the terminal for all electric traction interests, is one of the finest office structures in the city.

The Indianapolis Terminal and Traction Company—The completeness of the street car service of Indianapolis is one of its most notable features, and for admirable equipment and excellence of service is not excelled in America. Over 135 miles of track are in operation, reaching all sections of the city, parks and suburbs. The first street car line was built in this city in 1864, and from this grew the present magnificent system. Under the management of the present company, which was organized August 4, 1902, many notable improvements and extensions have been made. The company pays \$30,000 annually to the city in addition to the taxes paid on the valuation of its property, and employs about 1,200 men. The fare to any part of the city is fixed at five cents cash, six tickets for twenty-five cents and twenty-five tickets for a dollar, with transfer to all lines.

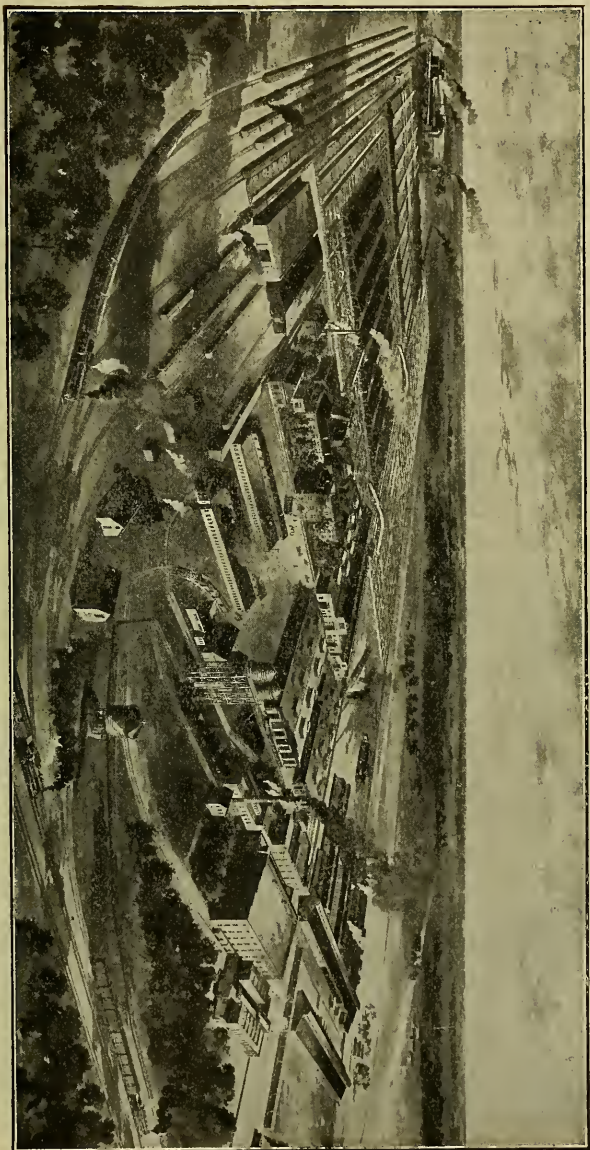


VIEW ON FALL CREEK BOULEVARD.



UNION RAILWAY PASSENGER STATION.

The Belt Railroad and Stock Yard Company of Indianapolis was organized in 1877. The many advantages that Indianapolis possessed for the proper administration of a business of its character impressed those engaged in the live stock trade so forcibly that from the date of its organization the business conducted here has been exceedingly large and constantly growing. The geographical location of the yards has made this the most important point in the country for the unloading, watering and marketing of stock destined for New England and export slaughter. From November 12, 1877, to January 1, 1909, there have been received at the yards over 40,000,000 hogs, 5,000,000 cattle, 3,500,000 sheep and 600,000 horses. The total receipts for 1908 were 2,484,226 hogs, 407,149 cattle, 111,848 sheep and 20,408 horses. The system of



BELT RAILROAD AND STOCKYARDS.

railroads centering at Indianapolis makes it the most accessible point in the country for live stock shippers. The great capacity of the yard and the facilities for unloading, resting and reshipping are unequalled by any other yards in the country, east or west. The Belt Railroad having been built and owned by the Stock Yard Co., gives this market a decided advantage over others in the respect that no terminal charge is ever imposed on the shipper.

The shipper is assured of a prompt service in the handling of his shipments into the yards. Shippers and owners are furnished with separate pens for feeding, watering and resting their stock. All pens are entirely covered with composition gravel roofs, furnishing protection to stock from the storms of winter and the hot suns of summer, which is a very great saving to the shipper in the way of shrinkages in weights, and a great protection in all sorts of weather to buyers and sellers in their daily trade operations. This is a strictly cash market, and is noted throughout the country over for its steady prices and the limited range of its fluctuations as compared with other markets. This company makes but one yardage charge during the entire time stock remains on the market. The only other source of revenue is the charge for feed, from which sources the revenue is derived to cover all expenses incident to the operation and maintenance of the yards, comprising construction and betterments.



INDIANAPOLIS TERMINAL AND TRACTION COMPANY STATION.

aintenance of property, cost of hay, corn, oats, weighing of live stock, water-works system, taxes, insurance, fuel, gas electric light, tools lost, stock yards cleaning, labor of a vast number of employees; current expenses, such as attorneys' fees, books, stationery, printing, salaries of officers, agents and clerical force and of police and departments, interest on bonds and capital invested, all of which expenditure is incurred for the maintenance of this market, and accrues to the direct benefit of its patrons and shippers of live stock. Charges at these yards are lower than at any other yards in the city, there being no yardage charge on live stock in transit unloaded and destined for other points. The unloading, yarding, watering, weighing and weighing of live stock is done by the company's employees, relieving the shipper from all such care and responsibility. The commission salesmen and buyers on this market enjoy the reputation of being thoroughly reliable. There are between twenty and thirty firms located at the Union Stock Yards.

Stock Yards Hotel—The Exchange hotel connected with the Union Stock Yards under its management offers every accommodation looking to the convenience and comfort of its patrons, at reasonable rates. The hotel has a first-class lunchroom in connection with it, which is kept open day and night. The officers of the company are Sam E. Rauh, president; Julius A. Hanson, vice-president; H. C. Graybill, traffic manager; John H. Holliday, secretary, and H. D. Lane, auditor.

Horse and Mule Auction Barns—The horse and mule market has shown a phenomenal growth since its beginning in the fall of 1896. The new brick barns for the accommodation of this branch of the business are considered by all dealers as far surpassing any barns in the



LAYING CITY HALL CORNER STONE.

entire country. There have been sold on the market since its beginning 628,530 horses. Private as well as auction sales of fancy drive coaches, cobs, and park horses are conducted throughout the week which are attended by eastern, southern and European buyers, all of whom concede that with the superb facilities for stabling, handling and speeding horses Indianapolis ranks highest in the whole country and is destined to become one of the world's greatest horse markets.



CITY EXPRESS PARCEL DELIVERY.

City Express Parcel Delivery, incorporated, 30 East George street, was established in 1894 by C. T. Austin, manager. It is the principal forwarding company in the city and furnishes special facilities to the large department stores for the delivery of parcels to all parts of the city and suburbs as well as furnishing a service to the express companies having offices here. This company also does a general delivery business to and from all freight depots, transfers baggage and makes C. O. D. deliveries. Four regular deliveries are made daily inside the city and one each day to all suburban points. New phone 5122, old phone, Main 1439. It is recognized as one of the greatest conveniences in the business life of the city.



JOURNALISM^{AND} PUBLISHING

NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND MUSIC PUBLISHING, COUPON AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

Indianapolis had a newspaper before it had mail facilities, roads, even the most primitive means of regular communication with the outside world. There are at present over ninety daily, weekly, bi-monthly, monthly and quarterly publications issued from this city. In press or industrial publications Indianapolis is exceptionally well represented, some of the most influential journals of their kind in the country being published here. In recent years this city has also become prominent as a book and music publishing center. In the mechanical and manufacturing branches of the printing business it has kept pace with the largest cities in the country, and it affords advantages in the production of blank books, coupon books, bank and county office supplies not excelled elsewhere. There are several large plants located here engaged in this work, and Indianapolis ranks fifth in size as a publishing center in this country.

The Indianapolis News, now the oldest daily paper published in Indianapolis, is located in the ten-story building constructed for its needs, in 1909, by Delavan Smith, one of its owners. The building is on the site of the old News building in Washington street and immediately in front of the News Mechanical building in Court street. The business and editorial offices of the paper are in the new building, while the manufacturing processes will be carried on in the fireproof building constructed for that purpose in 1896. The new building will be fireproof and meet all of the requirements of a modern newspaper. Thus, after many years of wandering in buildings leased, or partly owned, the paper finds permanent domicile. The News was founded by John C. Holliday in 1869, and has had a continuous existence from that date. It was the first two-cent (ten cents a week) daily paper in the West. Though not an old paper, as compared with other publications in the East, yet its career spans practically the period of development of the modern newspaper. From a small four-page affair, for which ten cents was charged, it has grown so that now it averages 20 eight-column pages, and on Fridays and Saturdays prints from twenty-eight to thirty-two pages. Its equipment is ample for a paper of this magni-

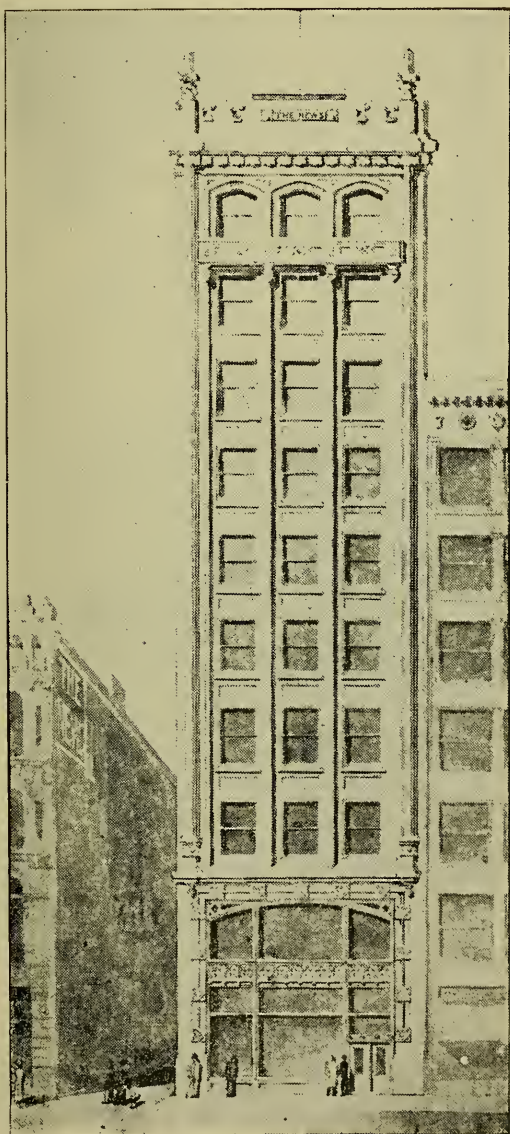
tude, requiring twenty-four linotype machines and four presses, two sextuples and two quintuples. Equipment does not make a newspaper; yet a modern plant is a necessity for an up-to-date daily publication.

The News was the first paper, so far as is known, to drive its presses electrically. Mr. Charles J. Jenney made his experiments in this line in the News pressroom, and finding the process practicable, the paper adopted it. For years every piece of machinery in the equipment has had its individual motor.

Few newspapers carry more advertising than does the News. It averages 80 columns daily, of which 19 are classified. It is not therefore, altogether from choice that the News is a large publication, but its theory is that there should be as much news and editorial matter in the newspaper as there is advertising, and even to approximate this it is necessary to publish a very large paper.

A newspaper's prosperity and influence ought to grow with the city with which it is identified. So with the Indianapolis News. Indianapolis had less than 48,000 people when the News was established. Now the city numbers more than 220,000 and the News prints and sells about 90,000 copies daily. It has always been an independent paper, but never neutral, and is admired by its constituents both for their friends and the enemies it has made. Few of the subscribers to the first copy of this paper, and doubtless none of its early employes, supposed that it would outlive its once powerful rivals. The old Indianapolis Journal and the Indianapolis Sentinel, which had been the morning papers ever since Indianapolis was a city, and which had gained wide influence throughout the state and even the nation, one after the other succumbed. The last one to suspend was the Sentinel which, after an existence of over eighty years, ceased publication in the Spring of 1906. Its physical plant and effects were bought by the News, which had previously also taken over the Indianapolis Press, a comparatively recent and well-equipped afternoon paper.

The News has virtually had but two owners, its founder and his associates, including Major W. J. Richards, and the present proprietors, Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, the latter of whom is the editor. Change by way of growth in the News has been constant, but the changes for change's sake have been few. There are employes in every department of the paper who have grown up with it. The present General Manager, Hilton U. Brown, began with it as market reporter in 1881. The first foreman of the paper, E. H. Perkins, is still living and is still on the pay-roll, though no longer actively at work. His successor, Ed. Harding, of an old and well known tribe of newspaper men, is the second foreman the paper has had. His assistant, William Ellis, and some others of the composing-room force have been with the paper substantially since its organization. The Business



THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS BUILDING.

Manager, O. R. Johnson, was for many years Telegraph Editor of the paper, and one of the State Editors, Gideon B. Thompson, has seen two generations of newspaper men come and go, and is still one of the youngest men on the force. The Managing Editor is Richard Smith, long connected with the Associated Press and other news agencies. Morris Ross, of the editorial force, has been with the paper almost from the beginning, and served for a long time as Managing Editor. For many years the News has shown an active interest in the welfare of its carriers. Among the adjuncts of this department is a fully equipped brass band. One hundred boys are under constant training from which the band itself, of about fifty pieces, is recruited. Probably the ablest band master for juvenile organizations in the country has direction of this department—J. B. Vanderwerker.

The paper has frequently demonstrated its interest in affairs collateral to newspaper work. As for instance, it maintains a fresh station in the summer for children and disabled women. In the winter it hunts out the suffering and sick families and supplies them with coal and medical treatment out of funds contributed by its subscribers. It started a fund with which a monument to General Lawton was built. It sent a correspondent to the Japanese-Russian war. One of its representatives is usually traveling in foreign lands. It takes an active part in all municipal and state affairs.

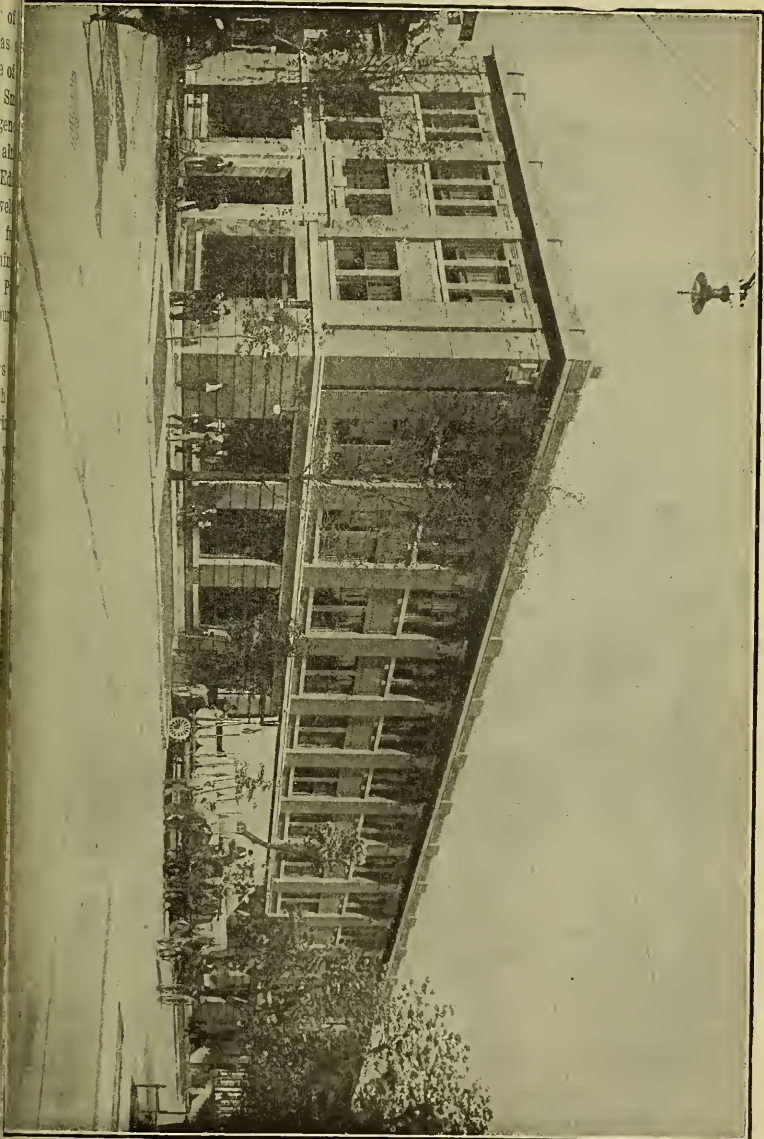
The Indianapolis Sun—The first number of the Indianapolis Sun was issued on May 12, 1888. The proprietors were young men from Cleveland and Detroit, who had been educated along the distinct line of one-cent newspaper work. The first number was a small, six-column, four-page paper, and it contained local matter principally. The Sun was so well received by the Indianapolis public that it was soon enlarged to a seven-column paper. In 1893—in the midst of the panic it had progressed to a degree that warranted it in adding a fast perfecting press to its equipment. When the panic had passed into history the Sun became an eight-page paper, six columns to the page, and its success in a field that had witnessed the rise and fall of many daily newspapers attracted attention all over the state. On January 2, 1901, the Sun's plant and buildings were destroyed by fire, but the paper was issued daily and on time from the Indianapolis Journal office. In the meantime an elegant new three-story building was erected on the old site at 123-125 East Ohio street, and equipped with the best printing material obtainable, including a fast quadruple Hoe press capable of printing 48,000 papers per hour. On May 8 the Sun occupied its new building and enjoyed the advantages of its improved facilities. Since that time its strides forward have been more marked than formerly. The Sun has always been independent in politics, giving its indorsement to competent candidates rather than party tickets. It

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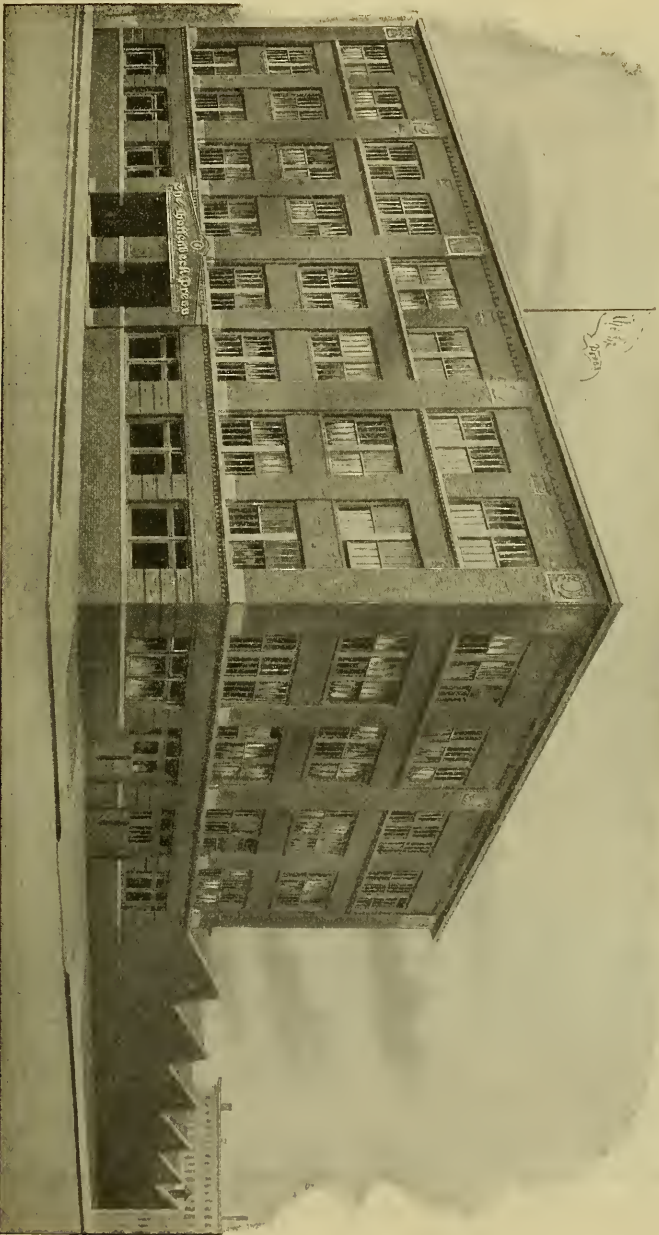
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influence in this field has always been marked. It has also been a consistent advocate and supporter of the best interests of Indianapolis. In its twenty years of life it has been enlarged to about five times original size, and has broadened from a local paper to one of general and comprehensive strength. Aside from its home force, it has correspondents and readers all over the state. Its present editor-manager is Willis S. Thompson; business manager, A. C. Keifer.

The Indianapolis Star was established in 1903, the first issue appearing on June 6th. The first home of the paper was at 115 Ohio street in an eight-room building that for years had done service as a residence. In these cramped quarters the editorial and mechanical forces conducted their work, the business department having room several doors east. On September 27th of that year the editorial and business departments, together with the composing room forces and presses were removed to the Sentinel building on South Illinois street. The paper was published from here until March 22, 1904, when it took possession of the four-story building at the corner of Circle and Main streets, known as the Hendricks block or Iroquois Hotel, and began publication on its own presses and with all departments assembled in one building. Immediately after it was started the Star associated itself with the Muncie Star and the Terre Haute Express, now the Terre Haute Star, the three forming the chain of papers known as the Star League. At the time the Star was established there were already five other English daily newspapers in the city. It was the belief of the Star management that though each of these papers had merit in their own respective ways, none of them fully met the needs or successfully filled the requirements of the general public. From the first, therefore, the endeavor was to meet the popular taste, and its success in this direction is proved by the fact that in one month after its first issue it had 27,249 bona fide subscribers; in three months it had 41,600, in six months 70,836, and in one year 80,644. On June 8, 1904, the Star management bought the Indianapolis Journal, its morning or temporary, a high-class newspaper established as a weekly in 1811 and as a daily in 1850. The Journal was merged with the Star and some of its best features incorporated in the latter paper. In February 1906, the Star bought the Sunday Sentinel and combined it with the Sunday Star. Thus the Star became the only Sunday and only morning newspaper in Indianapolis. In June, 1907, the Indianapolis Star moved to its present quarters at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and New York streets, a building built especially for its use, and one of the most completely equipped and commodious newspaper establishments in the country. Owing to differences that developed between the two large interests in the ownership of the Star Publishing Company a receiver was asked for and appointed May 1, 1908, to take over a



THE HOLLENBECK PRESS.

operate the properties, pending a settlement of the dispute in the Federal Court. The receiver is still in charge and is running the paper successfully.

The German Daily Telegraph and Tribune, established 1865, is the only German and the oldest daily newspaper published in this city. It is independent-democratic in politics, and is a member of the Associated Press. It is published by the Gutenberg Co. The Sunday Spiegelspiegel, a humorous and literary paper, established in 1865, is also published by this company. The officers of the company are August Tamm, president, and August Woerner, secretary.

The Indianapolis Commercial Reporter, published daily by the Reporter Publishing Company, makes a specialty of court news, financial matters, etc., and has a wide circulation and influential circulation.

The Indianapolis Daily Live Stock Journal is devoted to the interests of shippers and is published at the Union Stock Yards.

The Indianapolis Trade Journal, established in 1890 by William Robson, editor and publisher, represents the jobbing interests of the city, and circulates throughout the middle west.

The Clay-Worker was established in January, 1884, by Mr. J. W. Billingsley, F. W. Patton and Theo. A. Randall. It was the first paper in the world published in the interest of clay-workers. Mr. Randall is secretary of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association.

Municipal Engineering, published by Municipal Engineering Company, the best and most important magazine devoted to the particular field which it fills, was established in 1890.

Other Publications are numerous, embracing weekly, semi-monthly and monthly issues, among which are a number of the most influential trade journals in America.

The Hollenbeck Press, one of the most notable printing establishments in the city, was established by C. E. Hollenbeck, successor to Carlton & Hollenbeck. This is one of the oldest establishments in the city and has always enjoyed the distinction of producing fine work and has had a continuous existence since 1864. The new plant at the northwest corner of Market and New Jersey streets was erected in 1900. It was built especially for the business and is equipped with the most modern printing machinery and appliances for the production of large edition work. The line of work done by this house embraces everything in job, book, catalog and publication printing and binding, and the character of the work done is not excelled in this country. Many of the well-known illustrated publications published in this city are issued from this press and are fine examples of first-class printing. About 150 persons are employed in the various departments. The officers of the company are: C. W. Merrill, president; R. E. Darnaby, secretary, treasurer and manager; F. J. Krieg, superintendent.

Levey Bros. & Co.—The growth of a community is the growth of institutions, and no other concern in the city has contributed more generally to greater Indianapolis than Levey Bros. & Co., Inc. For forty years the name "Levey" has been identified with the bank supply business, and there is not a bank in the United States that is not familiar with it.

In 1848 the business was founded in Madison, Ind., by Wm. P. Levey. In the early days the field was limited. Banks were not so numerous, and the business of Levey Bros. & Co. was comparatively small. It was necessarily confined to Indiana and adjacent states, but look of it there were men who saw the great possibilities in the growth of the country, and the business was aggressively carried into constantly widening territory. Today Levey Bros. & Co. cover every state in the Union, Canada and our island possessions, and are conceded to occupy the foremost position in the manufacture of bank supplies.

Two separate manufacturing plants take care of this enormous business. The main factory, shown by the illustration, is located at Ohio and Senate Avenue, on the famous State House Square. Here every detail of lithographing, printing, embossing and binding is handled. Every manufacturing department is located on one floor, under saw-tooth skylights, and every facility and appliance known to the stationery manufacturing business is employed. The accounting, advertising, cor-



U. S. BANK NOTE COMPANY, OPERATED BY LEVEY BROS. & CO.

respondence, order and mailing departments of this concern make one of if not the largest office force of any manufacturing concern in the city.

At Willard and Merrill Streets is located the Furniture and Fixture factory, where bank interior fittings are made exclusively. The factory has built fixtures for financial institutions in every state in the Union, and in addition has equipped banks in Manila, P. I.; Juneau, Alaska, and Ponce, Porto Rico. There is no other bank supply house in the country that can handle the equipping of a bank from the vacant room to the opening for business, every detail of such equipping being accomplished under one management and without subletting any part of the contract. Just how phenomenal has been the growth of the concern can be appreciated when it is known that it is operated entirely on the mail order plan. Levey Bros. & Co. do not have any travelling salesmen.

The building of this business to its present magnitude has not been an easy task. The result has been achieved in the face of steadily increasing competition, and is due to close and watchful attention to the enormous detail of the business, and to the ability of the management to direct the application of the most economical and practical mechanical inventions in manufacturing.



U. S. BANK FURNITURE CO., OPERATED BY LEVEY BROS. & CO.



THE HOOVER-WATSON PRINTING COMPANY.

The Hoover-Watson Printing Company have joined the class of complete Plants with a modern equipment. Although quite young it has come right to the front rank of the many plants in Indiana. At this time of writing it is the only complete plant in the state, doing its own photographic, halftone and art work. It has an up-to-date ruling and bookbinding department and handles all classes of blank book and accounting systems. This house makes a specialty of "Wee Booklets," not as they were printed in the childhood days of our grandfathers, but in modern form, as business getters for their customers. The booklets are used as monthly messengers and the Hoover-Watson Printing Company produce the booklets from start to finish. The modern building that this firm occupy is suitably adapted to handle all classes of printing and publishing with speed and exactness.

Thornton-Levey Co.—Established in 1885 as a small stationery store, the firm of Thornton-Levey has grown to be one of the leading manufacturing industries of Indianapolis, employing over one hundred people. The amount of business transacted by this firm in wholesale and retail commercial stationery is more than that of all similar houses in Indianapolis combined. In addition to this, the manufacturing establishment includes a modernly equipped printing office, ruling room, blank book bindery and lithographing and engraving departments.



THORNTON-LEVEY CO.

Every office requirement of the up-to-date business man is carried in stock ready for immediate delivery, and the name of Thornton-Levey Co. is known throughout the entire length and breadth of Indiana. Commercial stationery, county and township records and supplies of all kinds, bank printing and lithographing, and catalog and booklet printing—in these lines Thornton-Levey Company stands pre-eminent as manufacturers of strictly high-class goods and at reasonable prices.

The general offices are located at the corner of Pennsylvania and Maryland streets, in the heart of the wholesale district, and within convenient walking distance of both the Union Depot and the Inter-urban Station.

H. C. Bauer Engraving Company, 107-109 South Pennsylvania street, designers, engravers, electrotypers and printing plate manufacturers, established in 1889, is one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the state, where printing plates by every known process are manufactured with rare skill and excellence. Many of the engravings used in Hyman's Handbook of Indianapolis are the products of this institution. A large force of skilled and experienced artists are employed in the various departments. Designs are furnished for catalogues and all kinds of book illustrations, requiring wood, zinc or half-tone engraving, which is a leading specialty of this house, and the

ample facilities which it commands enables it to handle the largest contracts with promptness and at prices as low as is consistent with high grade workmanship. The wax process is employed in the production of map work, charts, diagrams, etc., which produces results not obtainable in any other method. The trade of this firm extends throughout this state and adjoining territory, where it enjoys an established reputation for first-class workmanship.

Wm. B. Burford, Printer, Lithographer and Binder, 38 South Meridian street and 17, 19, 21 and 23 West Pearl street—This is one of the oldest and largest general printing establishments in the city. It was founded in 1862 by Wm. Braden, with Miles W. Burford as silent partner. In 1871 Mr. M. W. Burford retired from the firm and turned his interest over to his son, Wm. B. Burford, and in 1875 Mr. Wm. B. Burford purchased Mr. Braden's interest, and has continued as sole proprietor since. The present plant is an extensive one, embracing printing, binding, lithographing, blank book manufacturing, steel, copper and photo-engraving departments. Each department is fitted with the very latest approved machinery, insuring speed and economy in the production of work, and are the largest and most complete in their various lines in the state. The printing department is equipped with typesetting machines and fifteen cylinder presses and automatic feeders; one Harris automatic envelope press, with a capacity of more than 15,000 envelopes per hour; a steam steel die press, with a capacity of 5,400 per hour. In the lithograph printing department are five steam lithographic presses. This is undoubtedly one of the largest and best equipped plants for printing of all kinds in the west. For over twenty years Mr. Burford has had the contract for furnishing all the lithographing, blank books, stationery, printing and binding for the state of Indiana; also for more than forty counties in the state. The stationery department and offices are located at 38 South Meridian street, where a complete line of stationery and cabinet index filing devices are carried, and the factory is situated in the rear, a large six-



FACTORY OF WM. B. BURFORD.

story structure, built specially for its purpose, at 17, 19, 21 and 23 West Pearl street. Over 250 people are employed in the various departments and the trade extends throughout the central west.

Indianapolis Electrotype Foundry, 341 to 349 E. Market Street was established in 1875. In 1888 it was incorporated under the laws of Indiana with a paid capital of \$15,000, A. W. Marshall being the president; Geo. L. Davis, vice-president; D. G. Wiley, secretary and treasurer. The officers are thoroughly practical and able business men fully conversant with every detail of this industry. They have recently removed to their new building located at the corner of Market and New Jersey Streets, where they have a model plant, well lighted, well ventilated and equipped with the latest improved machinery and appliances. They do a general line of electrotyping and nickeldotyping and make a specialty of high grade work. Their long experience and modern equipment and the special methods they employ place them in the front ranks in their line. As evidence of this, they have a large trade among the consumers of their product who appreciate quality. Their nickeldotypes from halftones are far above the average and are as nearly perfect as can be made. In addition to their electrotyping and nickeldotyping business they carry a line of printers' supplies, consisting of cabinets, cases, stones, leads, slugs, brass rule, etc. They carry only the best grades, each article being made by the leading manufacturer in the line. The goods in this department are sold at manufacturers' prices and satisfaction guaranteed. The policy of this company is that every customer must have full value for his money, prompt service and courteous treatment, and a conscientious effort is made by the management to see that this policy is carried out.



INDIANAPOLIS ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY.

Indiana Electrotpe Company—This company was established in 1838, and is one of the largest concerns in the state engaged in the production of electrotypes, stereotypes, wood and process engraving. A special feature of this concern is the production of "nickle-types," an

advanced method for duplicating half-tones and other engraving. The company is located at 23 and 25 West Pearl street. The company's plant is equipped with the latest and most modern appliances, enabling it to handle the largest contract with speed and economy and guaranteeing the best of work-



INDIANA ELECTROTYPE COMPANY.


manship. The members of the company are C. A. Patterson, John B. Fleck and Joseph E. Fleck.

Stafford Engraving Company—Among the country's leading engraving and illustrating houses may be placed the Stafford Engraving Company, Century Building, Indianapolis. The policy of the firm is to do the very highest grade of work in all departments, equal to any that can be procured in any establishment in the east. This has necessitated the employment of very high salaried men, many of whom are induced to leave lucrative positions in leading New York, Philadelphia and Chicago houses. The merit of the output is evidenced by the character of the customers, being a class that demand the best to be had, and the constantly growing business. It is probable that no house in New York can show a more satisfactory line of samples of mechanical work than this concern now has on exhibition. Each artist employed is a specialist in some one particular line, and to this may be as-

cribed much of the firm's success. Anything that a catalogue, magazine, book, hanger, label or poster may require in the way of an artistic creation this firm is prepared to do and guarantee satisfaction. The plates turned out by the Stafford Engraving Company are always clear, bright, brilliant and possess unsurpassed printing qualities. A printer can do a good job from this firm's plates for less money than he can do an ordinary job from inferior plates, as less make-ready and washing is required. Six competent men with assistants are employed in the office and every detail of each order is carefully watched from the time an order is entered until finished. A new department has been established for color work, three and four color halftone plates being produced by color experts from New York and Chicago. It is expected that the concern will stand alongside the best houses in the country in this line of work. It is safe to say that no house of the kind gives more uniform satisfaction to its customers than the Stafford Engraving Company. Its president, E. E. Stafford, established the business in 1881.

The W. H. Bass Photo Co., Commercial Photographers, located at 308-310 South New Jersey street, was established by the James Bay Photo Co. in 1897 and was bought by W. H. Bass, the present owner, in 1898. The building they occupy, which is also owned by Mr. Bass, was designed and erected especially for this business. It has a floor space of 3,000 square feet and the largest skylight and operating-room in the state. Their equipment of lenses and photo-apparatus is the best in the purpose the market affords. The day of sunlight printing is a process and this firm is fully equipped for doing all kinds of work by artificial light apparatus, especially designed for the purpose. While the photographing of furniture, beds and machinery is the main line, they do a large general photographic business and have probably more negatives of Indianapolis than all of the other photographers of the city, and are the only ones who have a full photographic representation of the Crown Hill Cemetery and of Benjamin Harrison.





FINANCIAL INSURANCE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS

INDUST CO

**BANKS, BROKERS, CLEARING-HOUSE, TRUST AND SECURITY COMPANIES,
SAFETY DEPOSIT, INSURANCE COMPANIES, REAL ESTATE, ETC.**

Banking in Indianapolis—The history of banking in Indianapolis dates back to the early days of the city, when a private bank was started; the first chartered bank was the State Bank of Indiana, which was chartered in 1834 with a capital of \$1,600,000. The charter was to run twenty-five years and half of the capital stock was to be taken by the state, which raised the money by the sale of bonds. The state's share of the dividends, after paying the bonds, was to go to the establishment of a general school fund, and this was the foundation of the excellent endowment of Indiana's public schools. The investment ultimately yielded to the state \$3,700,000 after the payment of the bank bonds. The main bank and one of its branches were located in Indianapolis, beginning business November 26, 1832. The first president of this bank was Samuel Merrill, with whom were associated Calvin Fletcher, Seaton W. Norris, Robert Morrison and Thomas R. Scott as directors. In 1840 the bank removed to its new building at Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. The Indianapolis branch was organized with Hervey Bates, president, and B. F. Morris, cashier. After the charter expired, the Bank of the State of Indiana was chartered, the interest of the state being withdrawn and Hugh McCulloch, who was later secretary of the treasury of the United States, became president of the bank, which remained in business, with seventeen branches, until the inauguration of the national banking system, when the various branches were merged into different national banks in their respective localities. The bank facilities of Indianapolis are furnished by eight national banks, with resources of more than \$54,000,000, and eight trust companies, with capital and resources in excess of more than \$16,000,000, in addition to private banks, most of which are devoted more especially to investment banking and the loaning of money on mortgages for clients. There is no city in the country where the banks are higher standing than in Indianapolis.

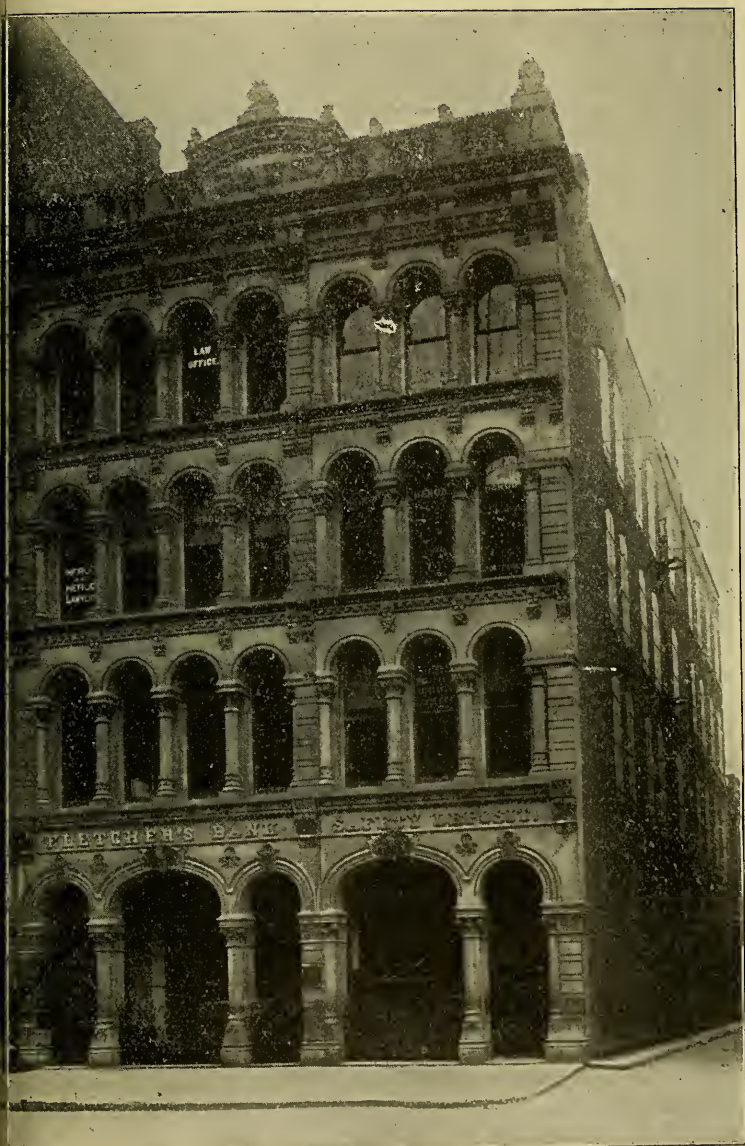
The Indianapolis Clearing-house Association, which is composed of the leading banks of the city, showed bank clearings for twelve months ending September 30, 1909, amounting to \$412,062,722.93, from all of the national banks.

Fletcher National Bank—The oldest bank in the city and the one carrying the largest deposits, commemorates by its name the connection with the institution of one of Indiana's pioneer financiers, Stoughton Fletcher. It was organized as a private bank in 1839 by the firm S. A. Fletcher & Co., and has ever been recognized throughout Indiana for its high efficiency and strength, and no other institution in the state has more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people.

The history of the "Fletcher Bank," as it is familiarly called, is inseparably identified with the history of the city itself. The few contemporary institutions of its earlier days are remembered only by the oldest citizen of Indianapolis, and it has witnessed the growth of the small community of sixty-eight years ago into the largest inland city in America. During all these years it has constantly enjoyed the full measure of public confidence, passing through every period of general financial stringency with stability unshaken and credit unimpaired.

On March 28, 1898, the bank was reorganized under the national banking act as the Fletcher National Bank, but the personnel of the management under which it has remained is such that it retains its peculiar individuality which attaches to the pioneer banks of the state. Its statement September 1, 1909, showed capital stock of \$1,000,000; and the bank had accumulated a surplus fund of \$385,000, while it held deposits of over \$8,700,000 and had total resources of more than \$11,000,000. The bank is located in East Washington street, in the stone structure known as the Fletcher Bank Building. It is a five-story and basement building, of which the bank occupies the ground floor and basement for banking offices and safety deposit vaults. The bank conducts all of the departments of commercial banking, making loans and discounts, buying and selling government bonds and exchange, issuing foreign drafts and letters of credit and making commercial loans. The safe deposit vaults are equipped in the most approved and modern manner and afford excellent facilities for the safe-keeping of papers and valuables. The officers of the bank are: Stoughton A. Fletcher, president; Stoughton J. Fletcher, vice-president; William A. Hughes, vice-president; Charles Latham, cashier; Ralph K. Smith, assistant cashier, and G. H. Mueller, assistant cashier.

The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana.—It is of great importance to a business center to have banking facilities adequate for the requirements of its business. One of the leading banks of the state of Indiana is the Indiana National Bank, which dates its inception back to 1865. It is the direct descendant of the State Bank of Indiana, one of the earliest and most widely known banks of the west, which was chartered by special act of the legislature in 1833. At this time, when the state was being slowly settled with hardy toil from the East and South, and when currency was scarce, an institu-



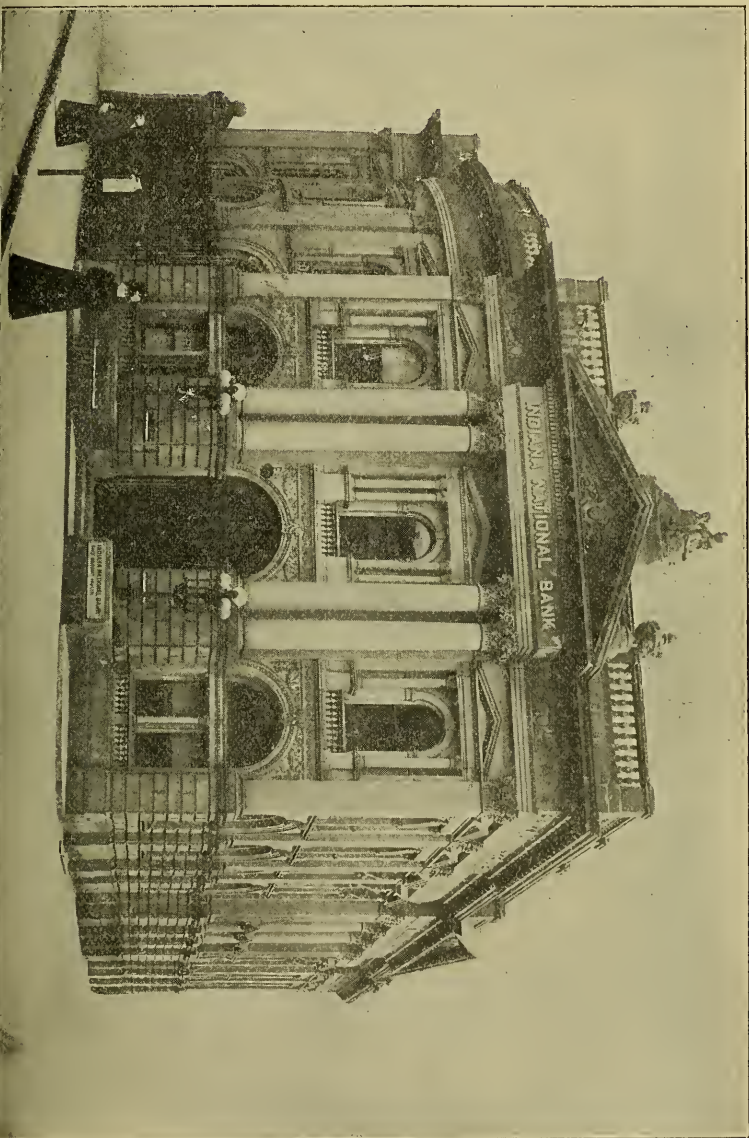
FLETCHER NATIONAL BANK.

tion of such strength and character was a great aid in marketing rich products of these new and distant settlements. Upon the expiration of its charter, in 1856, this bank was succeeded by the Bank of State of Indiana, with branches in Lawrenceburg, Madison, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, Richmond and other places. In an address before the American Bankers' Association at Detroit, William C. Cornwell, an eminent financial writer, said: "It was one of the best banks the world has ever known." It lived through the terrible panics, never suspending specie payments. It is a matter of history that the Chemical Bank of New York, the State Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, and the Bank of the State of Indiana, were actually the only banks in the United States that did not suspend payments during the panic of 1857.

When the civil war had reached its height, the government proposed the organization of national banks, and the directors of the local branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana organized the Indiana National Bank, with George Tousey, president, and David E. Snyder, cashier. From the beginning it prospered. Mr. Volney T. Malott bought the controlling interest in the Indiana National Bank in the year 1882, and has been the president for over twenty-eight years. Malott, however, has been engaged in the banking business for fifty years, starting as teller in Wooley's Bank at the age of seventeen. Mr. Malott is a shrewd and farseeing financier, being progressive and conservative, and has had for officers men of the highest integrity and business ability. Mr. Wm. Coughlen was vice-president from 1882 to 1894, Mr. George B. Yandes from 1894 to 1896, and Mr. Edward L. McKee from 1896 to 1904. Mr. McKee was succeeded by Mr. Henry Eitel, who is now vice-president. Mr. Edward B. Porter, cashier, retired in 1901 on account of his health, after being cashier for over twenty-two years. He died October 4, 1909.

The growth of the bank since Mr. Malott bought control has been phenomenal. The capital stock in 1882 was \$300,000 and surplus \$70,000. In August, 1901, the capital stock was increased from earnings to \$1,000,000, and surplus \$250,000. The board of directors for a number of years was composed of Volney T. Malott, Wm. Coughlen, R. L. McKee, George Merritt, W. J. Holliday, George B. Yandes, Chas. F. Brownell and George T. Porter, and they all gave valuable assistance to the growth and prosperity of the bank.

On January 12, 1897, the Indiana National Bank moved into its new home, the present magnificent building, which was erected at a cost of \$300,000. The building is of classic architecture, somewhat resembling the Bank of England. It is conveniently located, and is one of the very few fireproof structures of this kind in Indiana. Its in-



mense vaults are built of laminated chrome steel overlapping plates, no cast steel or chilled steel entering into their construction.

In the fall of 1907, when there was a currency famine all over the United States, the Indiana National Bank was one of the banks in any of the cities where they have a clearing-house, that did not have occasion to put out any clearing-house certificates. The policy of the bank is conservative and its business is largely confined to commercial banking; a very large percentage of its deposits are in individual and mercantile deposits, with sufficient bank deposits to furnish an excellent par list for all of its customers.

The officers of the bank are Mr. Volney T. Malott, president; Henry Eitel, vice-president; Mr. Macy W. Malott, second vice-president; Mr. Edward D. Moore, cashier, and Mr. Thomas H. Kay, assistant cashier. The present board of directors is composed of Volney T. Malott, Henry Eitel, John H. Holliday, George B. Yandes, William Holliday, Chas. H. Brownell, Hiram P. Wasson, Edward L. McKee and Arthur V. Brown. The capital stock is \$1,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,150,000; deposits, \$7,500,000; loans, \$4,900,000, and resources over \$10,500,000.

The Merchants' National Bank, was established in 1865. A distinction this bank enjoys that is, perhaps, without parallel in the annals of banking in this country is the fact that its present chief officer entered the services of the bank as messenger boys, and worked his way through various capacities to their present positions. John P. Frenzel has served the bank forty-two years, twenty years of which have been as president. During that period he has stood out as one of the prominent figures in national, state and local financial movements through whose instrumentality much of the city's progress in that direction is due. He was the pioneer in the movement that has given Indianapolis its splendid trust companies, having been conspicuous in the work that secured the passage of the law under which all the fiduciary institutions are incorporated, particularly the Indiana Trust Company, of which he is president. Mr. Otto N. Frenzel has seen forty years' service with the bank, and Oscar F. Frenzel thirty years. Under their administration the bank has become one of the largest and most influential financial institutions in the state. The Merchants' National Bank began with a capital of \$100,000. Its first cashier was Volney T. Malott. Its first charter expired in 1885, and was extended twenty years, and again extended for twenty years in 1905. During the period of the first charter, \$279,000 in dividends was declared and \$20,000 was set aside as a surplus fund with which the bank started upon its new lease. Its capital stock now is \$1,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$873,776.65; total resources, \$8,658,014 and a deposit line in excess of \$6,000,000—a large proportion of which



THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

represents individual and mercantile deposits. The policy of the bank is conservative and its business is confined strictly to commercial banking. On October 1, 1909, the ninety-eighth dividend was declared making the total amount of dividends paid \$1,506,724.13; in addition \$500,000 has been added to the surplus of the bank, showing an accumulation of profits during the forty-two years of its existence \$2,362,667.00, on an average capital of \$310,000. The officers of the bank are O. N. Frenzel, president; J. P. Frenzel, first vice-president; Fred Fahnley, second vice-president; O. F. Frenzel, cashier; J. P. Frenzel, Jr., assistant cashier. The directors are J. F. Failey, Fred Fahnley, Albert Lieber, Paul H. Krauss, J. P. Frenzel, O. N. Frenzel and Henry Wetzel.

The Merchants' National Bank is most fittingly emphasizing its long and successful career in the erection of its new bank and office building at the corner of Washington and Meridian streets. When completed it will not only contain the finest and best appointed banking rooms, but will be the most conspicuous business and office structure in the city. It will be a sixteen-story building, and the structure has been designed in accordance with the latest practice in the matter of office buildings and will include all of the very latest improvements. One-half of the ground floor and the second floor will be given over entirely to the use of a monumental banking room for the use of the Merchants' National Bank. In the treatment of the banking room which is 66 feet wide by 90 feet long, nothing has been spared in the use of space or the employment of sumptuous materials to make the apartment one of the notable banking rooms of the country.

The safety deposit department, which is complete in its equipment, will occupy the basement. It is reached by a marble staircase leading from the ground floor lobby immediately next the bank entrance and descending directly to a public lobby in the basement. Next to the public lobby will be the office of the manager of the safety deposit department. Passing through a massive grille the spectator will find himself in the customers' lobby with coupon rooms at either end and the bank vault immediately in front of him. The bank vault is cased in marble and is 31 feet long by 12 feet wide. The public lobby is 20 feet wide and 56 feet long and has in connection with it an ample trunk vault, and the usual conveniences, including a retiring room for women.

The vault front is a formidable one, with a massive circular door. The interior is lined with boxes of polished bronze on two sides. The safety deposit vault is equipped with 1,400 boxes, but with a capacity for 2,900, which has every protection against invasion by fire, mobs or anything that the ingenuity of man can devise. The funds of the bank are deposited in wall safes, which occupy a part

one side of the vault. These safes belonging to the bank are in wise distinguished from boxes in the safety deposit section except their size. The bank's safes are placed in the customers' vault, with the idea that what constitutes safety for the customer constitutes safety for the bank itself.

In the basement and sub-basement at the Pearl street end of the building is placed the mechanical plant, which has been provided at this point at the expense of heavy concrete and steel retaining walls. The entrance to both the banking room and the offices is by means of a single doorway placed at the center of the Meridian street frontage. This doorway opens into a vestibule from which one passes immediately into the main lobby.

The Capital National Bank was incorporated in 1889, and from its establishment has been recognized as one of the most progressive financial establishments in the state. Its statement September 1, 1909, showed capital stock of \$500,000, surplus fund, \$200,000, and undivided profits of \$93,681.80, and total resources of \$6,933,785.42. The bank occupies the entire lower floor of the Commercial Club Building, which is situated in the heart of the wholesale and retail district. Accounts of banks, bankers, firms, corporations and individuals are respectfully solicited. Reliable information regarding Indianapolis cheerfully furnished, and visitors are invited to call. This bank is especially prepared to furnish letters of credit and bankers' checks available in all countries.

The officers of the bank are Frank D. Stalnaker, president; Andrew Smith, vice-president; Gwynn F. Patterson, cashier. Board of directors are Aquilla Q. Jones, lawyer, Ayres, Jones & Hollett; Emanuel Fisher, treasurer Capital Paper Co.; Harry J. Milligan, lawyer and capitalist; John J. Appel, real estate, Gregory & Appel; Ambrose G. Lupton, cashier Blackford County Bank, Hartford City, Ind.; W. H. Howell, president National Branch Bank, Madison, Ind.; Frank D. Stalnaker, president; Andrew Smith, vice-president; E. W. Bassett, president Bassett Grain Company; James W. Lilly, of Lilly & Stalnaker; Sol Meyer, president Meyer-Kiser Bank.

The Union National Bank—Apart from the commercial motive of this chronicle there is a peculiar pleasure in noting the growth of this latest comer among our national banks, because it has so signally illustrated the fundamentals of sound banking. There was no sounding of its own trumpet when its doors opened five years ago. No loud or garish advertising spreads; no rich quick methods. Its policies evinced due deference to old banking houses and a close study of the interests and prosperity of those who confided their accounts to the Union National. Rare prescience was shown in the location of the bank, corner of Court and Pennsylvania streets, one-half block north

from Washington. The earnest, helpful and conservative character of the bank was promptly recognized by the community. Its original misjudgment seems to have been the space accommodation for increasing patrons, which has literally pushed through the south wall, carrying the hall and stairs adjoining to the south limits of the building, and claiming the entire ground floor, making their present quarters a model banking house with safe deposit vaults of most modern pattern. In February, 1907, Vice-President Morrison having passed

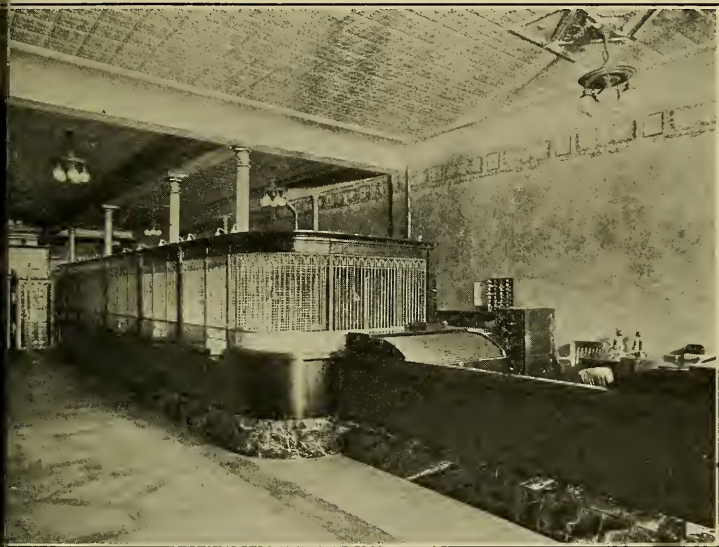


UNION NATIONAL BANK.

away, President Richards, the founder and chief investor, announced to the directors his purpose to relinquish the presidency for the less exacting duties of vice-president. This action, together with an increase of 50 per cent. in the bank's capital, was well timed. Mr. James M. McIntosh was the fortunate selection for president. A man of fine legal attainments, was a national bank cashier and eight years bank examiner, and was special examiner for the government.

The officers and directors of the bank are as follows: Officers: Mr. M. McIntosh, president; W. J. Richards, vice-president; Fred N. Smith, cashier; John A. Ridgeway, assistant cashier; Wm. F. Fox, second assistant cashier. Directors: U. G. Baker, glass manufacturer; Dr. J. M. Berauer, physician and surgeon; G. A. Efroymsen, Efroymsen

Wolf, Star Store, wholesale and retail dry goods; J. M. McIntosh, president; W. J. Richards, vice-president, and partner Noelke-Richardson Iron Works; W. C. Van Arsdell, capitalist; John R. Welch, real estate and secretary Celtic Saving and Loan Association; Geo. Wolf, real estate; L. C. Walker, attorney, ex-judge Superior Court; W. C. McGraw, president A. P. Hendrickson Hat Company.



CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Continental National Bank, of Indianapolis, Ind., was organized July 26, 1909, chartered September 13, and began business September 15, at No. 18 North Meridian street, with a capital of \$400,000 and a surplus of \$25,000. Mord Carter, president of the First National Bank, of Danville, Ind.; Ex-Mayor John W. Holtzman, and his partner, E. A. Coleman, were the promoters of the bank. There are 240 stockholders, one half of the number being in Indianapolis amongst business, professional and manufacturing interests; the rest distributed throughout the state with bankers and business interests. The president of the bank is Geo. F. Quick, treasurer of Madison county, whose term expires December 31, 1909, and who will then move to Indianapolis. Mr. Quick has been identified with the banking interests of Madison county for thirty years; first, at Frankton, as a member of C. Quick & Co.; then as one of the organizers of the Anderson Banking Company, now the largest financial institution in Madison

county. Mord Carter, vice-president, has been identified with the banking interests of the state for twenty-one years; having been the first secretary of the Indiana Bankers' Convention; twice vice-president of Indiana of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Carter was a representative from Hendricks county in the legislature of 1909. Brandt C. Downey, cashier, was assistant cashier of the American National Bank, having been identified with that institution practically from its start in 1901. Arthur H. Taylor, assistant cashier, was seven years with the Meridian National Bank, one year with the Merchants' National Bank, and thirteen years with the Fletcher National Bank.

The directors are: William D. Allison, president W. D. Allison Company, Indianapolis; Benjamin W. Anderson, president of First National Bank of Plainfield, Plainfield, Ind.; Mord Carter, vice-president Sylvanus Cokefair, Connersville, Ind.; Lewis A. Coleman, counsel John H. Furnas, president Furnas Office and Bank Fixture Company Indianapolis; John W. Holtzman, chairman of board, lawyer; Jesse Kellum, Indianapolis; Ferdinand A. Mueller, secretary Indiana Veterinary College, Indianapolis; George J. Nichols, cashier Citizens' State Bank of Petersburg, Petersburg, Ind.; George F. Quick, president; William H. H. Quick, vice-president Anderson Banking Company, Anderson, Ind.; Daniel Rosenbaum, merchant and capitalist, Anderson, Ind.; William H. Scheiman, treasurer of Allen county, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Joseph Zeigler, merchant and capitalist, Anderson, Ind.

The Indiana Trust Company was incorporated May 1, 1893, being the first trust company in Indiana to incorporate under an act authorizing the organization of trust companies, passed by the General Assembly of Indiana, March 4, 1893. The company occupies the entire ground floor of its handsome six-story oolitic limestone building, located at the intersection of Washington and Pennsylvania streets with Virginia avenue. Although there have been a number of new office buildings erected in the last few years, this company's building remains one of the most striking and imposing office structures in the city. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, with a surplus and undivided profits exceeding \$500,000, while its assets at the present time exceed \$8,700,000. Its heavy capitalization and the high character of its directors and officers, "each one a tried and experienced man in the particular position which he fills," enable it to discharge with signal ability the manifold functions that a trust company is called upon to execute and insure it the great success enjoyed since its organization in 1903, it being by far the largest and strongest trust company in the state. The most important department of this successful company is its savings department, where deposits are received in amounts from one dollar upward and interest allowed. The deposit

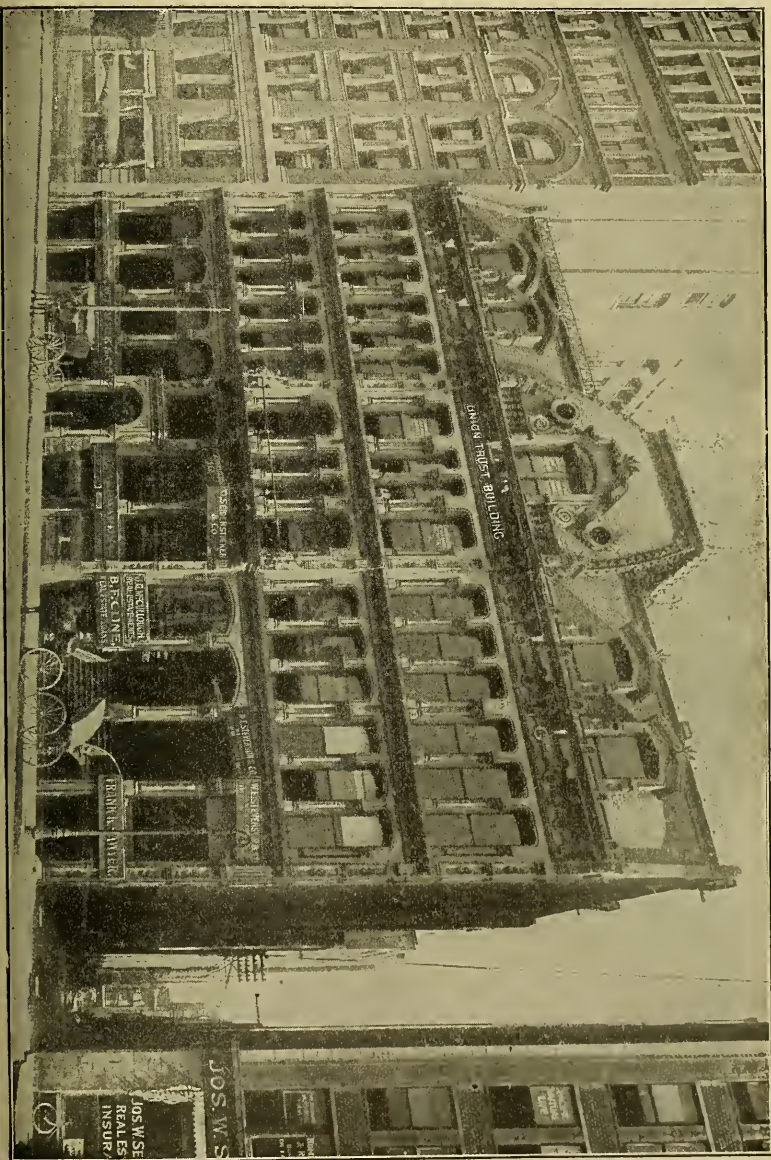
INDIANA TRUST CO
PAYS 2 PERCENT
ON DEPOSITS!



INDIANA TRUST COMPANY BUILDING.

of this department at the present time exceed \$7,250,000. At the of the last published statement by all banks and trust companies deposits were exceeded by but one national bank in the state, w they are nearly as large as those of all the other trust companies Indianapolis combined. The accounts, which number about 30 are rapidly growing. In its trust department, the company is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, signee, receiver, etc. It assumes the management of estates, giving personal attention to the collection of funds, payment of rents, collection of taxes, together with the administration of the property. It is a legal depository for court and trust funds as well as for funds of every character and description. It buys and sells municipal bonds and county bonds and loans money on first mortgage and collateral securities. The liability of the stockholders of the company, added to capital and surplus, makes a sum in excess of \$2,500,000, pledged for the faithful discharge of its trusts. The company's safety vault department has nearly 4,000 safety deposit boxes, which are at the disposal of the public for a yearly rental of five dollars. These vaults are among the handsomest and most complete in the West, are situated on the ground floor and are immediately available from the streets. They furnish absolute protection against fire, burglary, and water. Commodiously arranged in the rear of the vaults are pleasant coupon booths or apartments with all the conveniences necessary for a patron to examine the contents of his box in the strictest privacy and security, two of the apartments being large enough to admit committee meetings, etc. The real estate department of this company gives evidence of being a very busy department. It employs a large working force and transacts a voluminous real estate, rental and insurance business. The officer in charge of this department is a man of wide experience and excellent judgment. The officers of the company are: J. P. Frenzel, president; Frederick Fahnley, vice-president; F. Failey, second vice-president; Frank Martin, treasurer; Bement Lyman, secretary; John E. Casey, auditor; C. H. Adam, assistant secretary; H. B. Holloway, assistant secretary; H. S. Frank, trust officer. The directors are Frederick Fahnley, of the Fahnley & McCrea Millinery Company; Albert Lieber, president Indianapolis Brewing Company; James F. Failey, capitalist; O. N. Frenzel, president Merchants National Bank; H. W. Lawrence, president Indiana Hotel Company; Bement Lyman, secretary; James Proctor, capitalist; Edward Halkins, president Indiana School Book Company; Henry Jameson, physician; Henry Wetzel, capitalist, and J. P. Frenzel, president of the company.

The Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Ind.—To no other corporations are such important interests confided as to the trust companies



which exert such a power in the financial affairs of all our leading and most progressive cities. The scope and aim of these institutions is primarily the safe keeping and management of funds for their absentees, non-residents and all those whose circumstances do not permit their own personal administration of their affairs. The moral as well as the material obligations, assumed by a trust company are therefore, more weighty than those imposed upon any other manner of financial institutions, and it is manifest that their operations should be distinguished by the utmost conservatism and guided by a management qualified by long and active experience and a broad and comprehensive knowledge of all matters embraced in the realm of legitimate financiering. An institution which is managed upon the principle above expressed is the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, which dates its incorporation back to 1893. The well understood resources, experience in financial affairs and high standing of those to whose enterprise its inception was due, at once placed it among the strongest and most influential institutions of its kind in the West, in fact, in the country, and it has steadily maintained this high position, some of the largest estates in Indiana having been entrusted to it for settlement, including that of the late ex-President Harrison. Its stock is held by leading capitalists and business men to be an investment of the soundest and most remunerative character. Its presiding officers and its directors are men whose names are synonymous with all that guarantees financial stability and an energetic, yet conservative management. The officers are: John H. Holliday, president; Henry Eitel, vice-president; H. M. Foltz, second vice-president and treasurer; Charles S. McBride, secretary; Ross H. Wallace, assistant secretary; George A. Buskirk, probate officer. The directors are: A. A. Barnes, C. H. Brownell, Thomas C. Day, Henry Eitel, I. C. Elston, William Guthrie, Addison C. Harris, John H. Holliday, Volney T. Malott, Augustus L. Mason, Edward L. McKee, Samuel E. Rauh. The company has a paid up capital of \$600,000, with a surplus and undivided profit of over \$500,000. If the volume of business and the magnitude of the interests confided to its care in the varied relations which it holds with its patrons in its capacity as a trust company are any criterion of the confidence reposed in the management of the Union Trust Company by the surrounding community and non-resident clients, there are no similar organizations anywhere which can make a better showing. As a matter of fact, this company's services are held in the same high estimation by the people of Indianapolis as are those of the oldest established and influential eastern trust companies by the people of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The operations of the company cover a very wide field; they give special attention to the settlement of estates, acting as executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, trustee

and agent. They assume entire charge of property and estates for heirs and absentees, paying taxes, collecting rents, interest, dividends, etc., writing insurance, etc., and they also make a feature of the investment of funds for individuals and corporations. A general financial business is transacted in negotiating first mortgage loans on farm and city property in the best counties in Indiana, and in handling high-grade investment securities, and in this connection their services are invaluable to non-residents seeking investments combining as high a rate of interest as is consistent with absolute safety. A savings department is also maintained. The company have their offices in their new building, Nos. 116 and 118 East Market street, Indianapolis.

Security Trust Company began business in June, 1901. The company is located in its own building at 142 to 148 East Market street, which property it acquired in the year 1902. The capital stock is \$325,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of \$60,000. The company's first president was Americus C. Daily, of Lebanon, Ind., who was one of Indiana's pioneer bankers. This company loans money on all estate and approved stocks and bonds, acts as trustee under mortgages securing bond issues, administrator, executor, and in many other fiduciary capacities. The officers of the company are: Bert McBride, president; George J. Marott, first vice-president; Frank M. Millikan, second vice-president; Alfred M. Ogle, treasurer, and Ralph A. Young, secretary. The directors are: George J. Marott, merchant and capitalist; Frank M. Millikan, president of the Columbia National Bank; Alfred M. Ogle, president of the Vandalia Coal Company; George T. Dinwiddie, merchant and capitalist of Frankfort, Ind.; James P. Goodrich, president People's Loan & Trust Company of Winchester, Ind.; A. A. Young, of Young & McMurray, merchant tailors; William L. Taylor, attorney at law; Grafton Johnson, of Greenwood, Ind., packer of peas, sugar corn and tomatoes, and Bert McBride, president.

The Marion Trust Company was incorporated December 10, 1895. The officers are: Hugh Dougherty, president; Stoughton A. Fletcher, vice-president; Ferdinand Winter, second vice-president; Fred K. Shepard, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors are: Stoughton A. Fletcher, Wm. A. Hughes, Stoughton A. Fletcher, Hugh Dougherty, Ferdinand Winter, Charles Latham, Newton Todd, Chas. N. Thompson, J. H. H. Miller, A. W. Conduit, F. K. Shepard.

Home Life Insurance Companies—The paramount question with the insurer in any life insurance company is that of security. A life insurance company is the creature of law, and may be secure or insecure as the law is measurably perfect or defective that created it. The chief points to be considered in determining the relative superiority of one company to another as regards security are, first, the requirements

of the law under which it is organized as to the character of its investments, and secondly, the custody of the net cost value of its policies. Assets of great size (offset by liabilities of great size), attractive ratios, etc., are relatively unimportant considerations. The stability of a company must depend upon the character of its investments and the safekeeping of its net cash value of the policies by the state.

The Indiana companies, which do business under the Indiana compulsory deposit law of 1899, afford the insured and the company a greater degree of protection than is furnished by the laws of any other state. This law rigidly forbids the investment otherwise than in certain stipulated high-class securities, namely government bonds, state bonds if at or above par, first mortgage loans on real estate worth at least twice as much as the amount loaned thereon, municipal and school bonds where issued in accordance with the law upon which interest has never been defaulted, in loans on pledges of stocks, bonds or mortgages at par value, if current value of same is at least 25 per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, and loans upon its own policies not exceeding the reserve thereon. If the laws of Indiana provided the same safeguards for its citizens insuring in outside companies in the matter of investments that they do for those insuring in home companies, not more than four or five foreign companies would be permitted to do business in the state. In relation to the custody of the net cash value of all policies each year, the auditor of state is required to ascertain the net cash value of outstanding policies, and the company must deposit in his office such a sum in the before-mentioned securities, together with previous deposits as shall equal such cash value. A somewhat similar provision secures our national bank circulation. The difference between a policy-holder in a company depositing the net cash value of all policies with the state and one that does not is practically the difference between a man holding a national bank note and a depositor in such a bank. The depositor may lose his money, but the holder of a national bank note has ever lost a cent on such a note.

The State Life Insurance Company was organized in 1894 and was the outgrowth of a popular demand in Indiana for a home insurance company that would meet all modern requirements as to the scientific soundness of its basis and the equity of its plans. So well has the company and its plans met the approval of the most conservative business and professional men of the state, that they have, in an intelligent self-interest and state pride, given it a support unparalleled in the history of life insurance. For its age its record is greater than that ever made by any insurance company in the world measured by its very large premium income, the high character of its business, the low expense ratio and the large reserve accumulated. The State Life Insurance Company does business under the Indiana compulsory reserve



STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING.

posit law of 1899, which furnishes the insured and the company a greater degree of protection than is furnished by the laws of any other state. Under the provisions of this law the net cash value of each policy must be deposited with the auditor of state, and the company has now on deposit in his department five million dollars for the protection of its policy-holders, which is an amount in excess of that required by law. The State Life Insurance Company is looked upon not only as the greatest fiduciary institution in Indiana, but in thirty-five other states and Canada its soundness and strength is recognized and it is receiving the patronage of the discriminating insuring public who are appreciative of the unbounded indorsement the company is receiving at the hands of the people in its home state who have watched its splendid development.

While the flattering array of figures now speaks volumes for the financial strength of the company, sight should not be lost of the management which inspired confidence in the beginning and has since demonstrated that it was well merited. The home offices are located in its own building on Washington street, which is one of the most conspicuous office structures in the city.

The officers of the company are: Henry W. Bennett, president; Wilbur S. Wynn, first vice-president and secretary; Albert Sahm, treasurer; Charles F. Coffin, second vice-president; Walter Howe, auditor; Allison Maxwell, M. D., and Carleton B. McCulloch, medical directors. The directors are: H. W. Bennett, Wm. C. Bobbs, W. S. Wynn, Charles F. Coffin, R. W. McBride, Albert Sahm, James I. Dissette, Wm. J. Mooney, Hiram P. Wasson.

The Inter-State Life Assurance Company was incorporated in 1897 and reorganized under the legal reserve deposit law of this state in June, 1900. Over and above its surplus of \$151,756.00, and in accordance with the Indiana laws governing the conduct of life insurance corporations, the Inter-State Life maintains a deposit with the state department of approved securities, the value of which is equal to the company's entire liability to its policy-holders. The last certificate from the auditor of the state of Indiana shows the company to have statutory securities amounting to \$1,165,854.00 on deposit, an amount in excess of the legal requirement.

Its home office, the company's property, is situated at 430 North Pennsylvania street. The building was recently remodeled, large fire-proof vaults being installed and many conveniences created to take care of the business of this aggressive corporation.

The following well-known conservative and successful men compose the board of directors: William Fortune, William E. Kurtz, Dr. E. F. Hodges, M. B. Wilson, Charles E. Coffin, E. I. Fisher, John B. Cockrum, Rear Admiral George Brown, August M. Kuhn, Dr. O. S.

Runnels, Judge A. C. Ayres, all of Indianapolis; Col. D. N. Foster, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Dr. Andrew Timberman, of Columbus, O., and Martin L. Finckel, of Philadelphia, Pa. The officers of the company are: William Fortune, president; O. S. Runnels, vice-president; Rear Admiral George Brown, second vice-president; A. A. Brown, general manager; Jolin E. King, secretary; August M. Kuhn, treasurer; Dr. E. F. Hodges, medical director; A. C. Ayres, general counsel, and H. W. Buttolph, consulting actuary.

William Fortune, Dr. O. S. Runnels and August M. Kuhn constitute the executive committee.

The officers of the company, men of many years' executive and practical experience in life insurance, qualify as experts in their respective positions and, together with its board of directors, present a conservative and forceful organization.

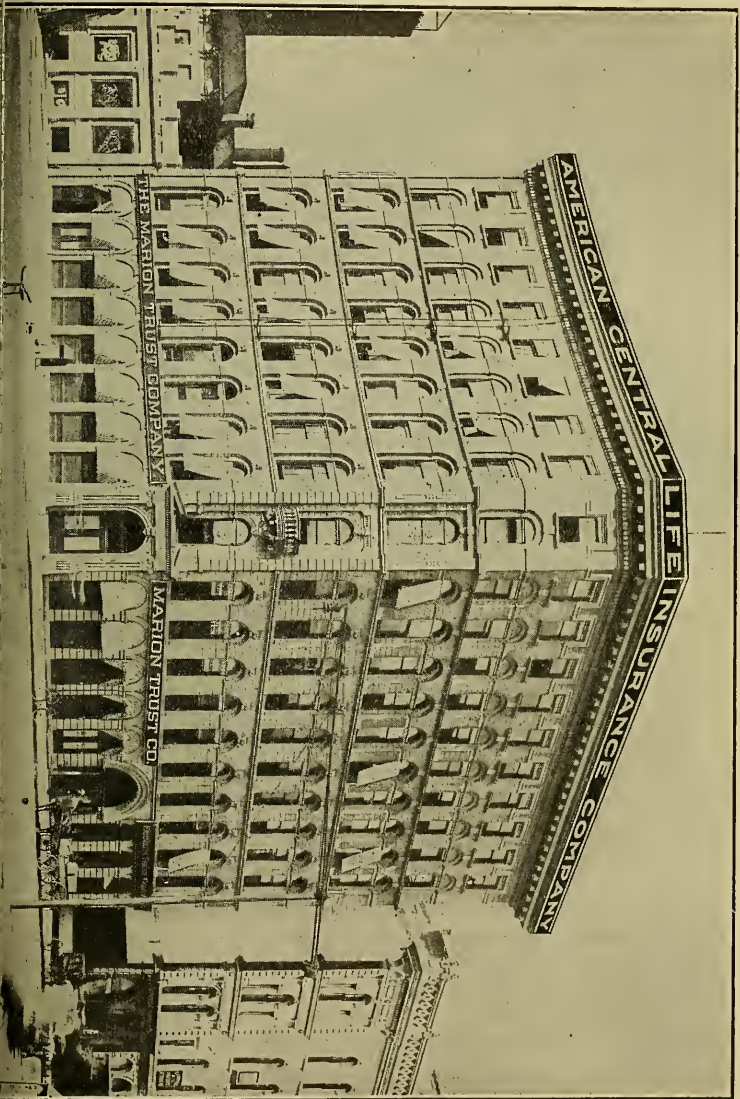
The policies of insurance issued by the company, consisting of Whole Life, Limited Payment and Endowments, are equitable, modern and attractive, presenting absolute guarantees in all respects and are unexcelled in the annals of life insurance.

With an established business in Indiana and in the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, under most conservative and economical management, the company is developing along lines designed to constantly widen its field of usefulness and to make it an institution of great service and a source of just pride to its city and state.

Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company—Life insurance is no longer a matter of sentiment. It has become a business proposition. Business and professional men to a man surround their business and families with life insurance protection, and every day thousands in other walks of life are following this example. The insecurity of human life obligates every conscientious man when taking upon himself the care and rearing of a family to so dispose his arrangements that the event of death will not bring want to his dependents. The only question that presents itself is the amount of insurance he can carry and pay for, and the company in which he will place it. Indiana has within recent years placed herself in the lead of other states in the security of her insurance laws. The companies organized under the existing laws of the state present greater security to their policy-holders than companies in other states. The limitation of authority of the officers of its insurance companies in the investment of funds is a superior requirement to that made by any state in the United States. State loyalty and state pride should lead our people to give their full support and co-operation to the advancement of home life insurance companies, among which is the *Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company* of this city. On June 30, 1909, this company's ad-

mitted assets amounted to \$1,937,028.85. With such satisfactory financial conditions and \$15,629,313 insurance in force, this company is making rapid strides and is a credit to our state. The officers of the company are as follows: Chalmers Brown, president; William R. Zisch, vice-president; William K. Bellis, secretary and treasurer; M. J. Crabill, superintendent of agencies; W. A. Ketcham and Guilford Deitch, counsel; J. L. Larway, M. D., medical director. The home offices are located in the Odd Fellow Building, northeast corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets.

The Meridian Life Insurance Company—This progressive old line life insurance company, with its home office in Indianapolis, is one of the strong financial institutions of the city and of the middle West. It is organized and operated under the laws of the state of Indiana, which provide that Indiana life insurance companies shall deposit their reserves with the auditor of state, and it maintains no deposit with the insurance department of the state, securities equal to the full amount of the net cash value of all of its policies. The company's assets August 31, 1909, amounted to \$1,374,681.55, including a surplus for the protection of policy-holders amounting to \$313,576.60 above all liabilities, and the records of the state insurance department showed that of this amount it had on deposit with that department \$1,063,577.44 in the highest grade securities, or \$88,062.40 more than the amount required by law to protect the net value of all outstanding policies. The investments of the company are made in the highest possible class of securities, it having chosen to place all of its investments in the form of first mortgages on farms, homes and improved city property and in loans to its own policy-holders, secured by the accumulated reserve on the policies. Not one dollar of the company's reserve is invested in any form of stocks, bonds or other fluctuating securities. The present excellent condition of the affairs of the company shows its business to have been conducted in a conservative manner, which has caused the company to enjoy the confidence of the public in a way that is conducive to a continued healthy and prosperous growth. The progress of the company has been most gratifying from the start and the solid foundation on which it is built gives every assurance of continued success. The confidence placed in it by the public has been justified and merited in every sense. The policy contracts of the company are liberal and fair to the insured; they are drawn in accordance with the standard policy provisions enacted by the legislature of 1909 and all of them have been approved by the insurance department of the state. The company informs us that it is now operating in the states of Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, and that it contemplates entering several additional states during the year 1910. The company now



has 4,781 policy-holders, representing more than \$10,000,000 of insurance in force. The officers of the company are: Arthur Jordan, president; William P. Herron, Wm. J. De Vol, Orlando B. Iles, Arthur Baxter, vice-presidents; Thomas J. Owens, secretary, and John S. Iles, treasurer, all of whom are well known as capable business men worthy of every confidence and consideration.

The Commercial Life Insurance Company was incorporated September, 1906, under the legal reserve deposit law of Indiana. The company is managed by a board of directors composed of some of the best known insurance and business men in the state. The company writes all forms of participating and non-participating policies, including the monthly income policies. The policy contracts of the company are plain and specific, and embody all the advantages of a life policy, showing in plain figures cash surrender values, cash loan values, paid-up and extension values, which are absolutely guaranteed, as the policy contains no estimates whatever. The rates charged by the company are from 15 to 25 per cent. less than the rates of other companies for similar policies, the management believing that the present rates charged by most companies are in excess of the necessary amount to provide legitimate insurance. The officers of this company are: Albert J. Heliker, president; E. A. Hendrickson, vice-president; Chas. L. Buschmann, treasurer; Wm. A. Pickens, secretary and general counsel; E. L. Millett, superintendent of agents, and Dr. Frank Foxworthy, medical director. The board of directors is composed of Messrs. Heliker, Buschmann, Pickens, Foxworthy and the Hon. Jan. E. Watson, of Rushville, Ind. The offices of the company are located in the Board of Trade Building.

The German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana is the outgrowth of the German Mutual Insurance Company, organized April 1, 1844, and which, during the long period it operated as such, gained a foremost position among the leading mutual fire associations of the country. After conducting business for over forty years on the mutual system, it was decided to incorporate as a joint stock company, and the change was effected March 11, 1896, under the title of the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana, with a paid-up capital stock of \$100,000. The last statement submitted by the company to the auditor of state showed actual resources of \$610,538, and a surplus to policy-holders of \$227,564, thus making it the largest and strongest fire insurance company in the state. The management comprises Theodore Stein, president; Wm. F. Kuhn, first vice-president; Ferd A. Mueller, second vice-president; Lorenz Schmidt, secretary, and Theodore Reyer, treasurer. These five gentlemen, together with Mr. Frederick Schradt, compose the directory, and are among the best known business men in Indianapolis.



GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

GERMANIA HALL.

The Indianapolis German Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized July 15, 1884, by Hermann Sieboldt, the first secretary of the company, and began business August 1, 1884. The officers elected for the first year were Henry Bauer, president; J. C. Hirschman, vice-president, and Fred Ostermeyer, treasurer. Hermann Sieboldt filled the position of secretary until his death, February 10, 1890, when he was succeeded by Miss Charlotte Dinkelaker, the present secretary, who was elected to that position by the members July 22, 1890. Miss Dinkelaker is perhaps the only woman in the country occupying a position of this character and the success of the company under her administration is a monument to her ability as an insurance manager.

That the plan of indemnifying property holders against loss by fire on the mutual basis offers as safe and reliable protection as the strongest stock organization has been demonstrated by this company. From its inauguration to the present every year of its business has shown a substantial and steady growth. This company wrote \$103,045 of insurance the first year, with 339 policies in force and had 16 members, without a loss during the first year. For the year ending July 15, 1909, insurance in force was over \$5,000,000, with 4,670 policies in force and 2,421 members. The object of this company is to give its members safe insurance at the least cost. The company em-

employs no agents and pays no commission. All business must come direct to the office, and is only accepted after careful inspection. The company confines its insurance to property in the city of Indianapolis. Every insurer becomes a member of the company, and policies are written for a term of five years. The assured pays a cash premium for one year only and gives a premium note for the remaining four years. These notes are in the nature of a contract; they are not transferable, taxable or negotiable, and expire and are returned to the maker at the expiration or cancellation of the policy. They are subject to assessment only upon special action of the board of directors, after the treasury has been depleted by exceptionally heavy losses. This company has made but one assessment during twenty-five years of its existence, during which time it has paid losses amounting to \$82,242.71. This company writes no extra hazardous risks, confining its line to dwellings and mercantile property and \$3,000 is the limit of any policy.

The officers and directors for the year 1909-10 are: Otto Wagner, president; Henry Klanke, vice-president; Albert Krull, treasurer; Charlotte Dinkelaker, secretary. Directors: Otto Wagner, August Hood, Henry C. Prange, Albert Sahm, Henry Ruesse, Hermann E. Fraue, Henry Klanke, Charles Nuerge, Hermann Lohss, Albert Krull, Louis Brandt, George E. Krause, Christian J. Gerstner, Charles Aldag, Harry Schaaf.

The offices of the company are located in Mansur's block, north east corner Washington and Alabama streets.

The Indiana State Fire Insurance Company was organized and began business in May, 1907, as a mutual company designated especially for the benefit of manufacturers. Its officers and directors are: President, Jos. L. Ebner, Vincennes, Ind., president of the Ebner Ice and Cold Storage Company, a syndicate owning and operating numerous ice and cold storage plants; vice-president, John E. Fredericks, Kokomo, Ind., secretary of the Kokomo Steel and Wire Company, owning and operating three separate plants for the manufacture of wire, nail wire fences and fence materials, etc.; treasurer, John H. Furnas, Indianapolis, Ind., president of the Furnas Office and Bank Furniture Company, a plant which is having a constant and marked growth; secretary, Alvin T. Coate, Indianapolis, Ind., formerly president of the Insurance Audit Company, and a man of long insurance experience. The company has already taken its place among recognized factory mutual companies, has at this time more than \$150,000 in assets, has a dividend ratio of 25 per cent. and more than 1,000 policy-holders. Its offices are on the fifth floor of the American Central Life building.

Gregory & Appel, insurance, real estate, rental and loan agents, 121 East Market street, have been engaged in business since 1884, and



VIEW OF GREGORY & APPEL'S OFFICE.

among the most important in their line in the city. The firm represents several of the best known and most reliable fire insurance companies. The members of the firm are Fred A. Gregory and John J. El.

Joseph T. Elliott & Sons, stock and bond dealers, Nos. 222 and American National Bank Building—This firm was organized in . The individual members of the firm are Joseph T. Elliott, formerly president of the Marion Trust Company, and his two sons, George B. Elliott, formerly clerk of Marion county, and C. Edgar Elliott. The firm makes a specialty of dealing in municipal and corporate bonds.


Newton Todd, investment broker, fire insurance and rental agent, whose offices are in the Fletcher National Bank building, is the lead-broker and dealer in local securities in the city, buying and selling stock, trust company, Belt railroad and other high-class securities. Todd does bond and mortgage loan business for local individuals and eastern corporations. He is the sole Indianapolis representative of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, one of the leading fire insurance companies in the United States. Mr. Todd also does a rental business, having charge of some of the largest buildings in the city.

John M. Todd, established in 1861, is the oldest real estate broker now engaged in the real estate business in this city. Todd's first division, at the corner of Gregg and East streets, one of the original subdivisions to the city, was made in 1864. This property at that time was in the suburbs. Mr. Todd has been identified with many of the subdivisions during the growth of the city, and has also been prominently identified with the promotion and building of our railroads and manufacturing enterprises, and in later days took an active interest in establishing our present park system. Mr. Todd and his son, Newell Todd, occupy rooms in Fletcher's National Bank building.

Gavin L. Payne & Company, 300, 301 and 302 American National Bank building, are dealers in government, municipal and corporate bonds. Mr. Payne, the head of the house, which was established on the day the 1907 panic broke on the country, was formerly president of the Security Trust Company and has been a resident of Indianapolis practically all his life. Payne & Company have handled large numbers of the United States insular bonds, Philippines and Porto Ricans, the Indiana tax exempt municipals. They have also made a specialty of railway equipment notes which are so popular among banks. With the house are associated Mr. O. A. Hassenzahl and Mr. Philip Goetz.



AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING—FORMERLY POST OFFICE.



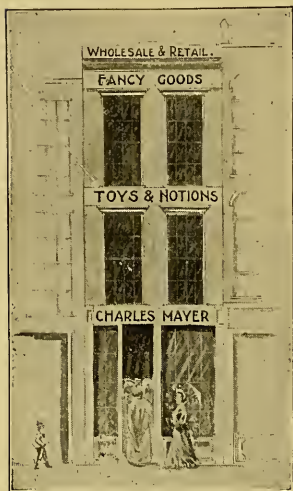
NOTABLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS

INTERESTING AND PROMINENT MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE HOOSIER CAPITAL.

The beginnings of trade in Indianapolis were entirely retail. Dan-Shaffer, the first merchant of the city, did not carry a very large stock. The wants of the earlier settlers were as modest as their purses. They needed gunpowder and shot, iron and nails, salt and some dyes to color the homespun fabrics which furnished the material for wardrobes, and a few other articles of prime necessity—among which they included whisky and tobacco. After the first winter there was competition in the store business. Mr. Shaffer, the pioneer storekeeper, was the first of the settlers to die. The merchants who followed him carried stocks which were a little more diversified, and sold coffee, tea, muslin and other staple goods. Most of their freight came pack-horse, though some was brought up by keelboat. After roads were built, supplies were brought by wagon. The stores were all of the general variety, keeping a little of everything, until 1847, when the Madison railroad was completed to the city, but after that lines were added and there were stores for dry goods and stores for groceries. It was four or five years later before there was any closer division. The grocery store sold articles of hardware and many miscellaneous goods, and the dry goods stores handled shoes, hats, caps and all kinds of wearing apparel. In a few years special stores devoted to other lines of trade were established, and quite a number of the successful ones of today are the successors of enterprises inaugurated in the early fifties.

The Shopping District—The shopping district of Indianapolis today shows that the people of the city have cultured and artistic tastes. The jewelry displays indicate a demand for a distinctively high grade of articles for personal adornment. The wall-paper and other displays of decorative goods indicate an elevated artistic standard in the homes of Indianapolis and contiguous territory. Music stores show instruments and publications which give indisputable evidence that musical culture in the city and its surroundings has reached an advanced stage. It is in all lines of retail business. The tastes to which they cater are those of a metropolitan, a progressive and a prosperous people.

Charles Mayer & Co., 29-31 West Washington Street, Importers and Dealers in Art Wares, China, Glass, Silver, Jewelry, Toys, etc.

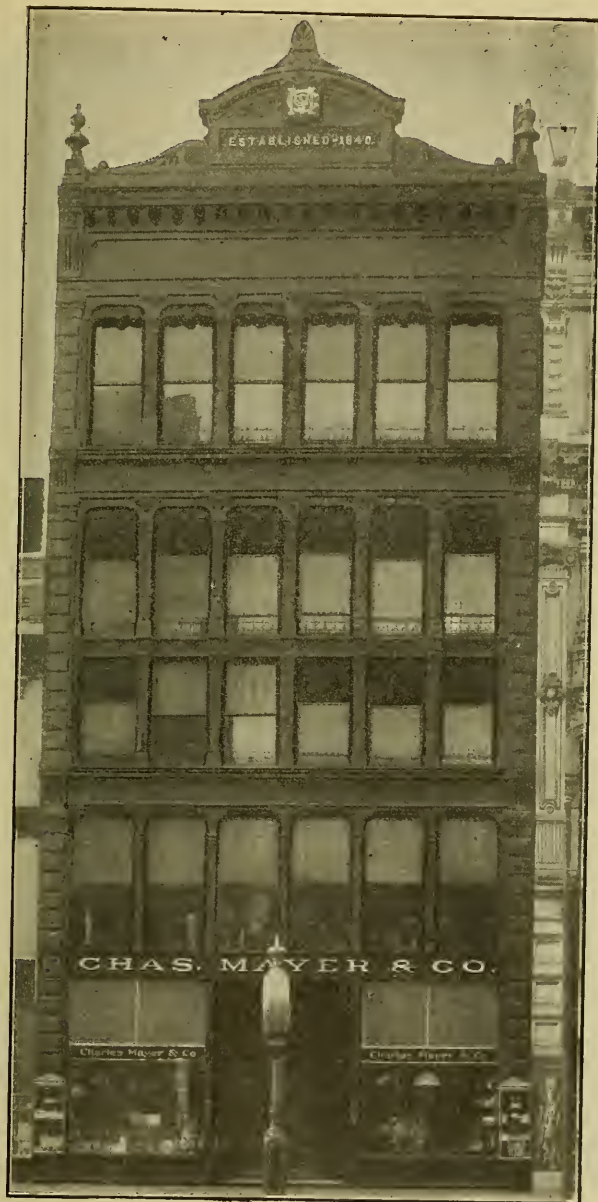


CHAS. MAYER, 1840.

store devoted exclusively to gift trade. This business was established by the Mr. Charles Mayer, Sr., in 1840. He is a pioneer citizen who contributed much to the city's advancement. In 1865 William Haueisen was admitted to partnership. In 1888 the last-named gentleman retired, and four new members were taken into partnership and the firm continued, consisting of Charles Mayer, Sr., his two sons, Ferdinand L. Mayer and Charles Mayer, Jr., Fred Berger and Louis Murr. In 1891 the worthy founder of the house died, and in January of the current year, Messrs Berger and Murr retired. The business has since been conducted by Messrs. F. L. and Charles Mayer under the original firm style. The premises occupied at that time consisted of a spacious and commodious five-story and basement building, with frontage and depth of

195 feet, also a warehouse in rear of the above, on Pearl street, 10 stories and basement, 34x80 feet.

In 1903 Charles Mayer & Company gave up the large wholesale trade to give exclusive attention to the retail business and the Washington street building was remodeled and improved for a retail store. The first floor shows a magnificent display of jewelry, watches, clocks, silver, bronzes, fans, opera glasses, leather goods, perfumery and toilet articles, cutlery, smokers' articles, stationery, etc. The second floor contains fine china, ornaments, pottery, dinner and toilet ware, glass, art wares, beautiful lamps and electroliers, marble statuary, etc. The third floor is occupied with athletic and sporting goods, leather goods, traveling bags, satchels, suit cases and trunks, baskets, household furnishings, bird cages, and baby carriages and go carts. The fourth floor is given over to toys, dolls, books, games and novelties for children. Importations of wares are made direct from France, Germany, Austria, Bohemia, England, Russia, Japan, etc. An average force of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty experienced clerks are employed in various capacities. The firm is a member of the Merchants' Association.

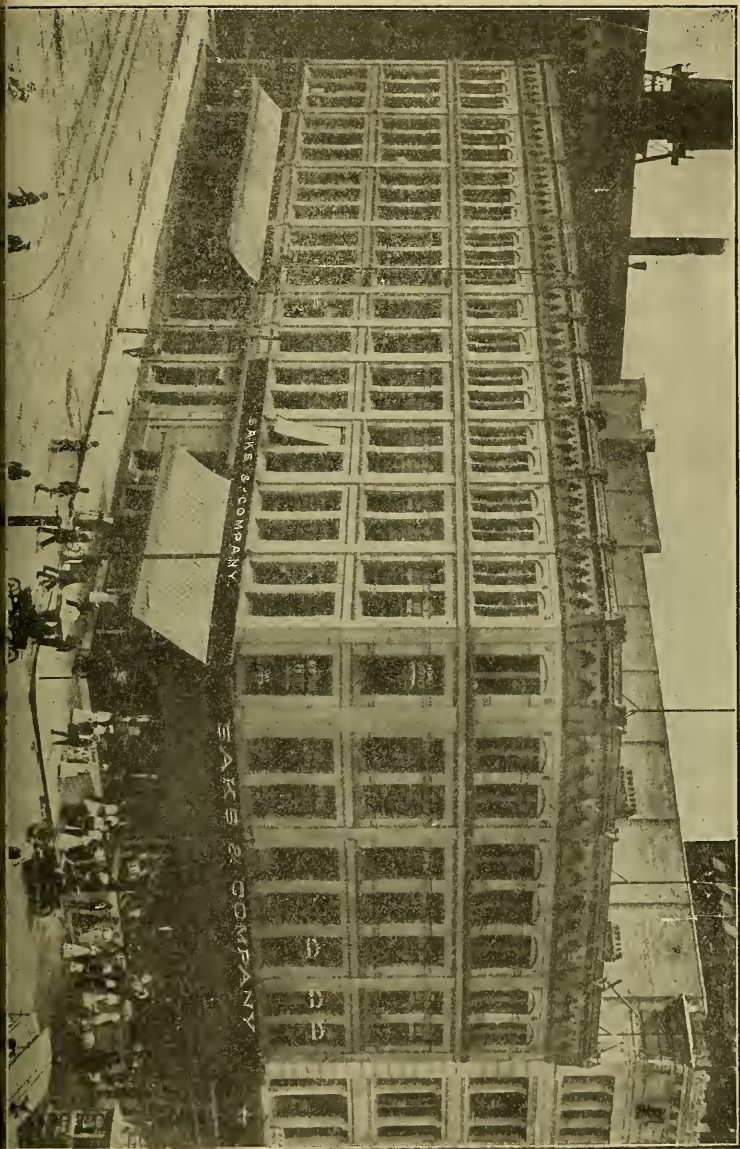


CHAS. MAYER & CO.



THE NEW YORK STORE.

The Pettis Dry Goods Co., better known as the "Greater New York Store," 25 to 41 East Washington street, is one of the attractions of the city. It is the oldest and largest and undoubtedly one of the best-known mercantile establishments in the state. Beginning in 1853 with a small single room in the old Bates House, the Pettis Dry Goods Co. represents fifty-four years of progressive development. As season after season passes, the ever increasing popularity as the shopping center necessitated the enlargement of the store so that now it requires 250,000 square feet of floor space to accommodate the increased business. The store is one of the best planned and finest arranged in the West, containing all the most up-to-date methods of store service, and the equal of any either in Chicago or New York. There are sixty departments, each a complete store in itself, embracing almost everything needed to supply the wants of the public, each under the direction of a department manager. The main building fronting on Washington street is of imposing appearance, 125x200 feet in dimensions, six stories high, with basement underneath the entire building and connecting with a tunnel to the basement of the State Life Building which contains the stove and house furnishing departments.



Saks and Company—On one of the most prominent corners in the city, in a building bearing its own name, is located one of the most complete men's and boys' outfitting establishments in the country. Saks and Company have been a factor in commercial Indianapolis just a decade and have kept pace in their enterprise with the rapid growth of the city. This is one of three stores owned and operated by this firm. The parent store is the most extensive establishment of the kind in Washington, D. C., while in busy Herald Square, New York City, stands the seven-story, country-wide famous building of Saks and Company. In addition to these retail enterprises the firm operates a manufacturing plant in which is made the men's clothing sold in its chain of stores. The members of the firm are practical clothing men, and to them, perhaps more than to any one else, is due the almost phenomenal perfection to which clothing ready for wear has attained. Under their system of designing and making it is no longer necessary for the man to seek his individual tailor that his clothes may fit properly or have the latest features of fashion intelligently and consistently embodied. Saks and Company's "Distinctive Clothes for Men" have become famous among the best dressers of the three important centers where they are obtainable.

Interiorly the Saks and Company store is a thoroughly modern appointed store. Its equipment is of the latest pattern, while its sphere of service extends to every feature of men's and boys' wearing apparel, with a department of sporting and athletic goods, for which the public of today is an enthusiastic votary.

The policy which governs this big business is laid upon the most advanced commercial ethics. It is a one-price store in fact as well as name. Its announcements and its merchandise command implicit confidence by its unbroken career of liberal and straightforward dealings.

L. S. Ayres & Co., one of Indiana's leading dry goods stores, occupies the very prominent southwest corner of Meridian and Washington streets, extending through to Pearl street. This business, established thirty-eight years ago, has long held an enviable position among the high-class retail forces of the city.

Its present location dates from October, 1905, when the beautiful eight-story fireproof structure of brick and steel at that point was completed and furnished. For its purpose no more modern building exists, expense being lightly considered where perfection of detail and retail conveniences were concerned.

Four passenger elevators of the largest capacity enable customers to reach any floor quickly; a balcony rest room provides a highly appreciated rendezvous for shoppers, while such modern conveniences as postoffice, express office, telegraph and telephone stations are provided in connection with a free checking desk.



L. S. AYRES & CO.

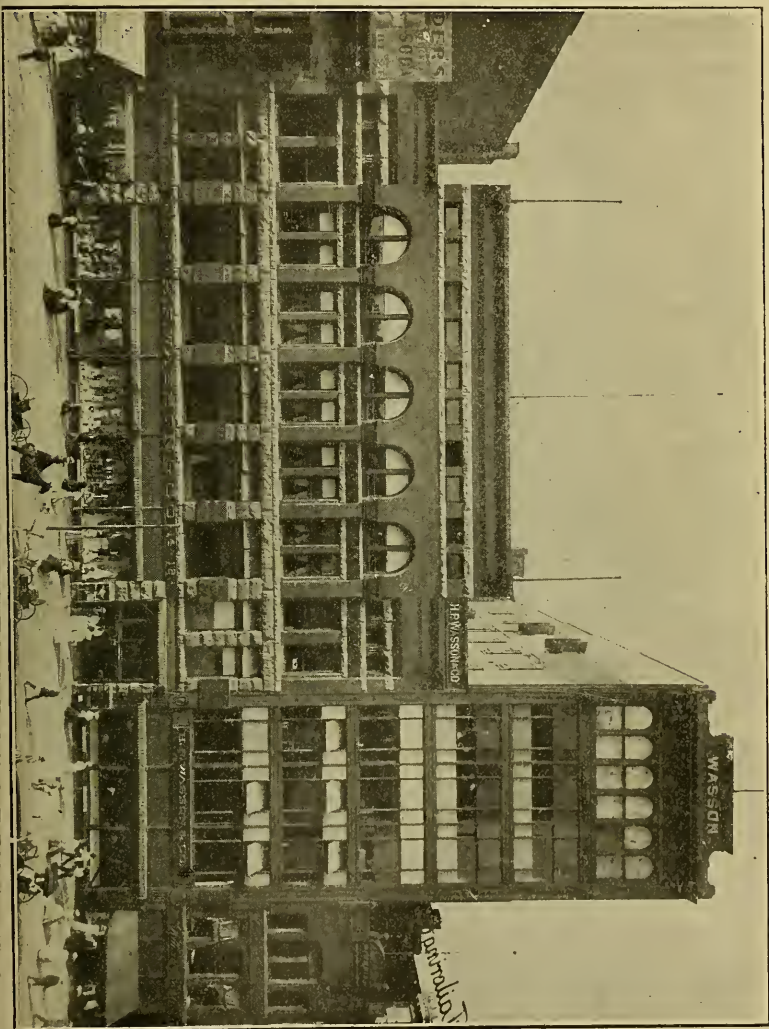
C. W. Craig, Confectioner, No. 6 East Washington street—For more than a quarter of a century the name of "Craig's" has been asso-



C. W. CRAIG.

ciated in Indianapolis with the best place to get the best in confections, and the fame of his products has extended beyond the boundaries of the state. The business was established in 1873, and the motto of the house, "Not how cheap, but how good," that was adopted at its inception to mark its goods, has become familiar to all those who visit the city who appreciate excellence of quality more than cheapness in candies. Craig's candies have the well-earned reputation of being as good as the products of the most famous candy makers of this country. A notable feature of this establishment and one that has met the hearty favor of the lady visitors to this place are the dainty lunches that are served here daily. The service is excellent, the prices moderate and the bill-of-fare embraces, in addition to the light lunches, all the best in ice cream sodas, which are served in endless variety and which have made it the most popular place in the city for "after-matinee" parties and gatherings. Craig's establishment is located in the heart of the shopping district, and visitors to the city should not fail to take home a box of Craig's delicious confections as a sweet reminder of their visit to the Hoosier capital.

H. P. Wasson & Co., West Washington Street—This is one of the greatest establishments in the Central West and one of the prominent features to which all visitors to the city are directed. Established a little over 25 years ago by H. P. Wasson, this store has been kept abreast of the development of Indianapolis as a retail market, presenting at all times the choicest of merchandise from the best-known makers in the world for the selection of those living in the territory tributary to this city. This great store occupies one of the most prominent locations in the heart of the shopping district; it consists of sixty-six departments, each a complete store within itself and each presenting a more complete line than is usually found in stores devoted exclusively to that particular business, and employing over 600 persons. The merchandise sold here is the best that money can buy, which carries with it the guarantee that the money will be returned on any purchase proven to be not as represented. The stores that are embraced in this establishment are as follows: Silks, velvets, robes, black dress goods, colored dress goods, wash goods, linings, domestics, beddings,

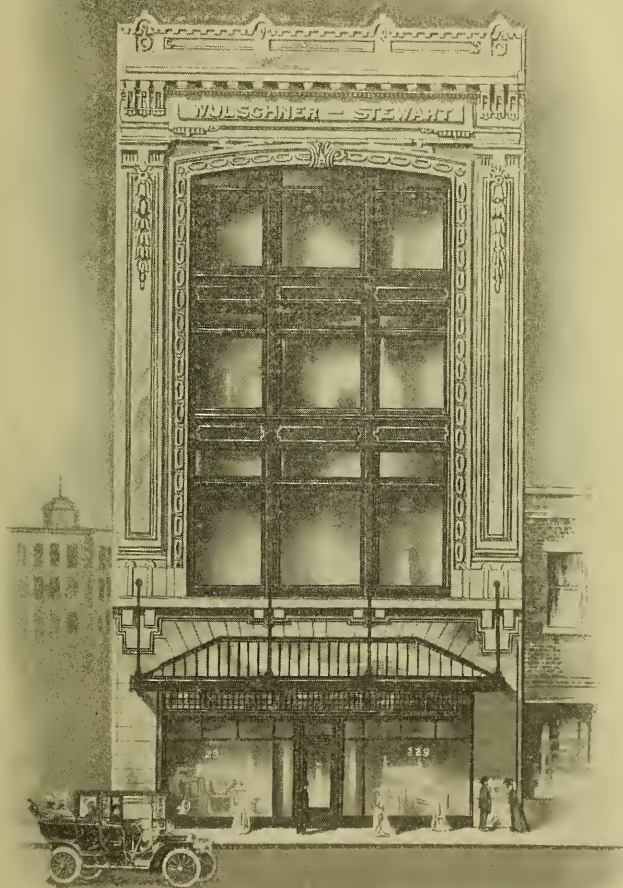


notions, linens, china, glassware, toys, gloves, hosiery, women's, children's and men's underwear, men's furnishings, jewelry, cut glass, leather goods, toilet articles, trimmings and braids, umbrellas, silverware, ribbons, laces, embroideries, white goods, aprons, handkerchiefs, women's neckwear, veillings, feather boas, millinery, kimonas, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear, waists, furs, women's cloaks and suits, children's cloaks and suits, curtains, draperies, carpets, linoleums, mattings, rugs, house furnishings, wall paper, shoes, McCall patterns, soda fountain, grocery department, stationery, art goods, restaurant and the notable dressmaking department.

The dressmaking department of Wasson's consists of three distinct establishments, occupying the entire fifth and sixth floors, employing nearly 250 people, and each in charge of an expert modiste who visits Europe twice a year, thus keeping in touch with the creations of the most notable European artist-modistes.

Wulschner-Stewart Music Company—The oldest and leading piano house in Indianapolis is that of the Wulschner-Stewart Music Company, manufacturers of and dealers in pianos and musical instruments of all kinds. The business was established thirty years ago by the late Emil Wulschner, who afterward took into partnership his stepson, A. M. Stewart, the firm becoming Wulschner & Son, and in May, 1900, after the death of Mr. Emil Wulschner, the present company was incorporated, the business being officially supervised by Mr. A. M. Stewart as vice-president and manager. The company occupies a prominent position as leading manufacturers of pianos, besides which they are representatives of other leading manufacturers. They have built up a very large trade at wholesale in Indianapolis and vicinity. The company have an interest in a well-known piano factory, and have put on the market two grades of pianos of unsurpassed quality: one known as the Wulschner Piano, and the other as the Stewart Piano, both being made in accordance with the highest ideals of piano manufacturing.

A new building which has been designed expressly for the Wulschner-Stewart Music Company, was erected in 1909. It is a four-story structure of the newest type of architecture. The basement contains Victor Talking Machines, and Victrolas, of which this company handles a complete line. The first floor is to be devoted to sheet music and musical merchandise; the second and third floors to pianos and player pianos and the fourth floor contains workshop and tuning rooms. The new building is located opposite the post office on North Pennsylvania street.



WULSCHNER-STEWART MUSIC COMPANY BUILDING..

George J. Marott, who has been engaged in the retail shoe trade this city on his own account since 1885, now conducts one of the large and handsomest shoe emporiums in the United States at 26 and 28 East Washington street. This establishment is not only the pride of our citizens, but is a point of attraction to thousands who visit our city annually. The ground floor and basement are utilized for business purposes, and the splendid appearance of the former with its twenty-foot ceiling and magnificent appointments, impress the visitor with the spirit



INTERIOR GEORGE J. MAROTT'S SHOE STORE.

enterprise everywhere apparent. The furniture is of the richest and most comfortable character, and everything that can add to the attractiveness of the establishment and facilitate business has been stilled. It is not only one of the largest retail shoe emporiums in the United States, but ranks as one of the largest in the world. In every way Mr. Marott has been foremost in inaugurating modern methods in his business, and has always co-operated with other merchants making Indianapolis attractive as a retail market for the citizens of the state. The establishment is located at 26 and 28 East Washington street.

W. K. Stewart Company, booksellers and stationers, 9-11 West Washington street, was incorporated in January, 1909, and purchased the retail book department of the Bobbs-Merrill Company. This concern traces its history back to the house founded in 1854 by W. T. Stewart, one of the earliest citizens of Indianapolis. The large, friendly, well-lighted store invites customers ranging from the man who wants a pen point to the man who wants a whole library of books. It aims to have at hand or at easy call every book published. To accomplish this necessitates the carrying of an exceptionally heavy stock in every field of literary effort. Towers of recent novels line the aisles. On the many tables and in the shelves, to which the customer has free access, are to be found innumerable editions of the standard authors, and the works of note in poetry, art, belles lettres, religion, science, etc., etc. On the magazine counter are displayed the current issues of several hundred periodicals. The stationery side is no less complete, including, besides the expected equipment in the commercial and society branches, the best of fine engraving, all sorts of filing devices and an elaborate assortment of brass, copper and leather goods.

The New Shopping District—The most remarkable improvement in Indianapolis in recent years has been made in the territory em-

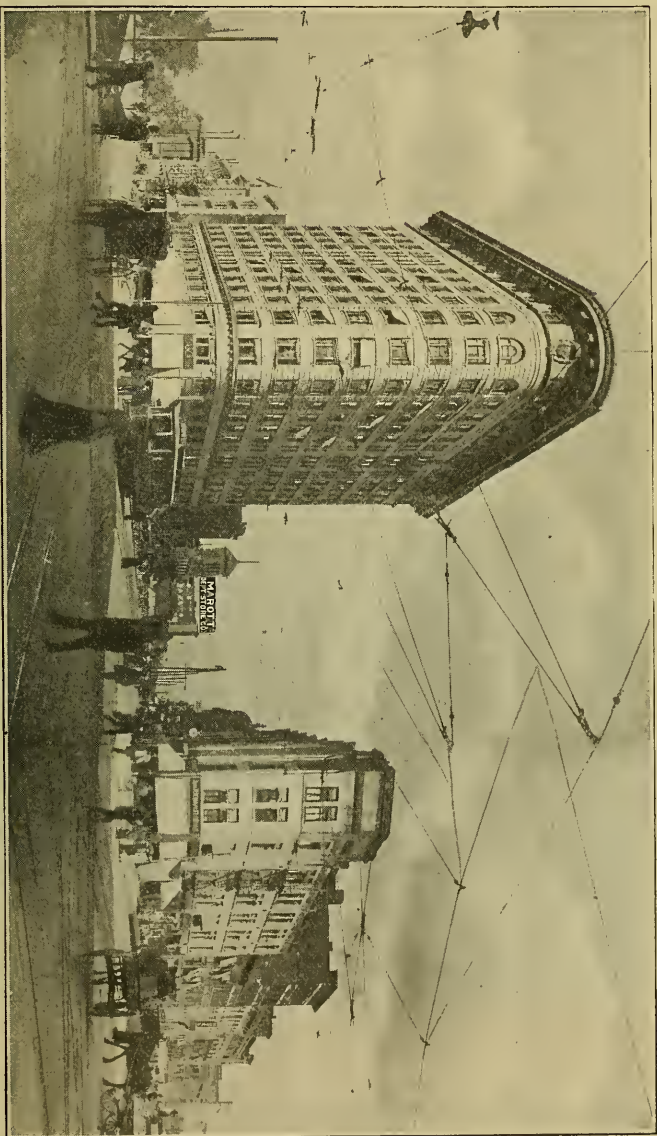


CIRCLE HALL—FORMERLY ON SITE OF ENGLISH HOTEL.



MAROTT DEPARTMENT STORE.

braced north of Ohio street on Massachusetts avenue. This avenue is the great artery that taps the most populous section of the city and surrounding territory, and more people travel this thoroughfare than any other. Realizing the needs of a suitable building for department store purposes and one that would meet the growing demands of this busy avenue, Mr. George J. Marott erected in 1906 one of the largest and most commodious buildings in the city at Nos. 342 to 358 Massachusetts avenue. It is a five-story and basement structure with all the latest improvements necessary to modern store construction, and its great expanse of front is the largest in the city for the display of merchandise. The store contains one of the largest and most complete stocks of everything from edibles and wearables to home furnishings in the state. To enable one to get a proper estimate of the value of the location of the Marott Department Store, which marks the heart of the new shopping district of Indianapolis, consideration must be given to the enormous traffic that passes its doors. Seven of the most important street car lines, tapping the most populous section of the city to the north and northeast and five interurban lines bring their passengers to this building.



NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET.

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.

EAST OHIO STREET

NEW SHOPPING DISTRICT.

Mooney-Mueller Drug Co., 101 to 105 South Meridian St.—Among the important branches of the jobbing business this city is better represented in the drug line than, perhaps, in any other, and no city in the United States of the size of Indianapolis affords as good a market or is as well represented. The Mooney-Mueller Drug Co. was established in September, 1902, by W. J. Mooney and J. George Mueller, successors of the Indianapolis Drug Co., and both gentlemen have been prominently identified with the wholesale drug trade of Indianapolis for many years. The firm does a general wholesale drug business and in addition conducts an extensive cigar department, being the state distributing agent for the Yocum Bros.' famous "Y. B." brand and Davis's "El Side



MOONEY-MUELLER DRUG COMPANY.

cigars; also state distributors for the famous "Green River" brand whisky. The firm is represented by fifteen men on the road, who cover all of Indiana and central Ohio and Illinois.

Kothe, Wells & Bauer Company have been identified with the wholesale grocery business of the city of Indianapolis for many years. They have made a specialty of high-grade goods and their justly celebrated Ko-We-Ba Brand stands for everything that is of superior excellence. Their line of Ko-We-Ba Canned Goods is especially attractive, complete in every way, and the label on the outside of the can as good as the contents of the can are superior to anything in the market. The firm has just moved into their new building, 102-104 South Dela-



KOTHE, WELLS & BAUER COMPANY.

the street. This building was put up for their special use, and enabled them to say with truth that they have the most complete and up-to-date wholesale grocery house in the city. In addition to the main building, they have a large warehouse on the Pennsylvania tracks where all goods arriving in carloads are handled. The name "Ko-We-Ba" has become a household word in the state of Indiana, and it will certainly be very difficult to find a retailer or a consumer who is not after quality that is not thoroughly familiar with the name "Ko-We-Ba."

Fahnley & McCrea Millinery Company—This house was founded in 1865 and was the first to engage in the wholesale millinery trade in this city. In January, 1898, the firm changed to a corporation by taking in old employees who had been with the concern from boyhood. Since the establishment of this house this branch of trade has become one of the most important and largest in the wholesale business of Indianapolis, and the prestige it secured as pioneers has been maintained and it is recognized today as one of the leading and most important millinery houses in the West. The buildings occupied are located at 240 and 242 South Meridian street, 237 and 239 McCrea street, and West Louisiana street. The stock is one of the heaviest in the country and as complete as can be found in New York or Chicago, and is excelled by none in either city. Sixteen travelers are employed and the



FAHNLEY & MCCREA MILLINERY COMPANY.

territory covered embraces Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. About fifty hands are employed in the store and from 150 to 200 in the manufacturing department. The officers of the company are: Fred. Fahnley, president; William Cook, vice-president; A. E. Dietrichs, secretary, and A. A. Barnes, treasurer.

Crescent Paper Co.—Prominent among the large and growing industries of the city is the wholesale paper business. Only fifteen or twenty years ago there was not a wholesale paper house in the city, and goods of this nature being shipped in here from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati. Today we have six jobbing houses selling paper exclusively and covering with their salesmen not only the local field but reaching over all the states surrounding us, and even into Missouri, Iowa and Texas. Of these six concerns the Crescent Paper Company is the only one that carries both coarse and fine papers, meaning papers for wrapping purposes and those for printing purposes. In connection



CRESCENT PAPER COMPANY.

with their wrapping paper business they have a very large sale on such lines as building and roofing papers, paper bags, and cordage of every description, while the fine-grade department carries a complete line of printers' supplies and is well equipped for paper ruling, punching, padding, perforating, etc. The above is a cut of the building now occupied by the Crescent Paper Company, located on West Georgia street, and gives an idea of their storage capacity. One of the great advantages this concern enjoys is the fact that the rear of the building backs right up to the union tracks and into the building is a private switch accommodating six cars at a time. It can be readily seen they are well equipped with modern and up-to-date facilities for handling their large and increasing business.

The Standard Metal Company—In the metal lines Indianapolis has shown marked improvement in the jobbing and manufacturing departments in recent years and it extends a market to buyers that is as complete and attractive as any in the Central West. A notable and extensive addition to this particular branch of the city's manufacturing and jobbing business is the Standard Metal Company.

The Standard Metal Company, incorporated, began business in March, 1906, as jobbers of tin plate, sheet iron, metals and all kinds of tinners' and sheet metal workers' supplies and manufacturers of pieced



THE STANDARD METAL COMPANY.

tinware. The concern carries in addition to the above an extensive line of stamped and japanned tinware, enameled wares and kitchen furnishings. The trade of the house extends throughout Indiana and Illinois. The company occupies a commodious three-story brick structure at the southeast corner of Illinois and South streets. The members of the company are all of long experience in the metal lines, having been actively identified with the trade in this territory for periods ranging from fifteen to thirty years. The officers and directors of the company are: Wm. J. Elder, president and general manager; Wm. M. Husbands, vice-president; F. A. Wilkening, secretary and treasurer; Jos. F. Jewar and A. L. Henry.

Daniel Stewart Company (Old Gibraltar Drug House), wholesale druggists, northwest corner of Meridian and Maryland streets, was



DANIEL STEWART COMPANY.

established in 1840 by William Hanneman, and after several changes Daniel Stewart became proprietor in 1883. He died in 1892, and on January 1, 1899, the firm of Daniel Stewart Company was formed. On July 1, 1907, their building was destroyed by fire and the present six-story and basement building was erected in 1908, being one of the most complete and modern wholesale buildings in the city. The business was incorporated January, 1909, and the officers of the company are William Scott, president; Martin S. Scott, vice-president, and L. Brown, secretary.

Hatfield Electric Company, 36 South Meridian street, electric contractors and dealers in electrical supplies, was established November 4, 1885, as the Indianapolis District Telegraph Company. This firm is recognized as one of the leading and most reliable concerns in the state and is in a position to handle the largest contracts for complete electric light and power equipment, and carries as complete a stock of electrical supplies, and appliances, motors, chandeliers, etc., as can be found in the country. The members of the firm are C. C. Hatfield and T. B. Hatfield.



NOTABLE MANUFACTURERS

AN OUTLINE DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE NOTABLE MANUFACTURING CONCERNS CARRIED ON OR REPRESENTED IN INDIANAPOLIS.

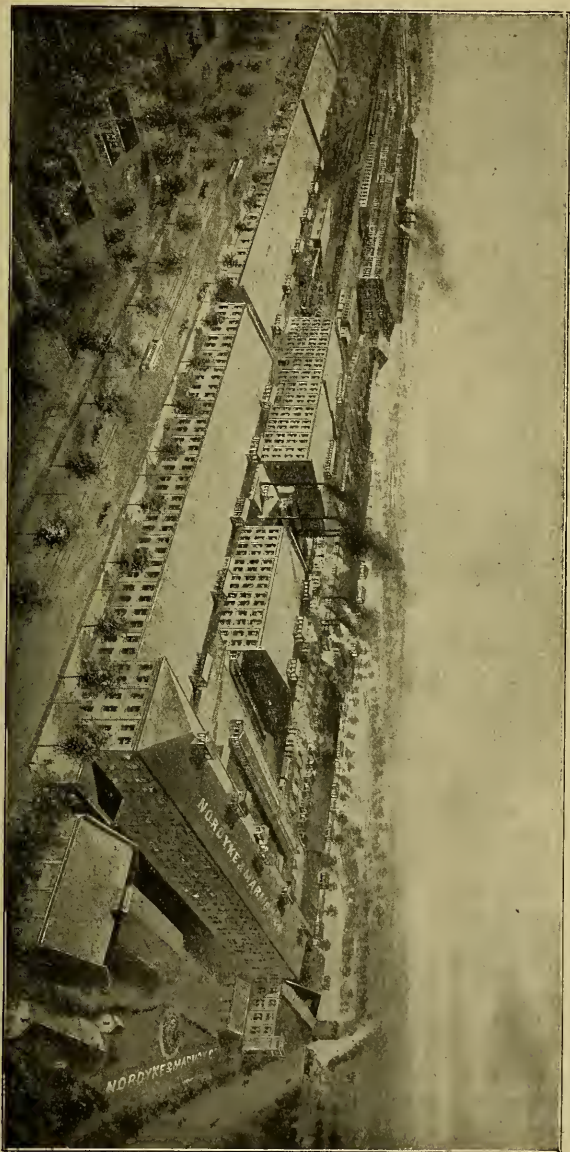
It is in the field of manufactures that Indianapolis has achieved its highest distinction among the cities of the West. The rapid increase of its industries forms the most interesting chapter in its material development. During the past decade its manufacturers have more than doubled the value of their plants and products. According to the census bulletin on manufacturing and mechanical industry, issued by the United States Census Bureau, for 1905, shows that Indianapolis has 110 manufacturing and mechanical industries, which employ 26,725 persons and pay out annually to employees \$12,620,413. The value of the annual product of these concerns is \$82,227,950. Among its many and varied enterprises it numbers the largest carriage factory, the largest exclusive engine and boiler plant, saw works, and mill machinery factory in the world. It has many others, notably in furniture, veneers, garments, pharmaceutical goods, that rank among the foremost in their particular branches in the country.

Indianapolis has become a manufacturing center because of its unexcelled railway facilities, its nearness to the center of population in the United States, and its inexhaustible supply of cheap fuel, brought from the great coal fields but fifty miles away. Its position is inviting for the location of manufacturers and its future development along this line will undoubtedly surpass its wonderful record in the past.

Nordyke & Marmon Company (incorporated), Flour Mill Engineers, Founders and Machinists, Manufacturers of Motor Cars—The business of this institution since its beginning, over fifty years ago, has been confined chiefly to the manufacture of flour mill and cereal mill machinery and to building complete mills for the manufacture of flour and cereal products. In 1904 it added the manufacture of motor cars, equipping separate departments for this branch of work. Its foundation was laid by Mr. Ellis Nordyke, of Richmond, Ind., who for many years prior to 1851 was a prominent millwright engaged in building flour mills, the machinery being made by hand in the buildings in which it was to be used. Mr. Nordyke, having invented an improved flour bolt, began preparations for the manufacture of this machine and other

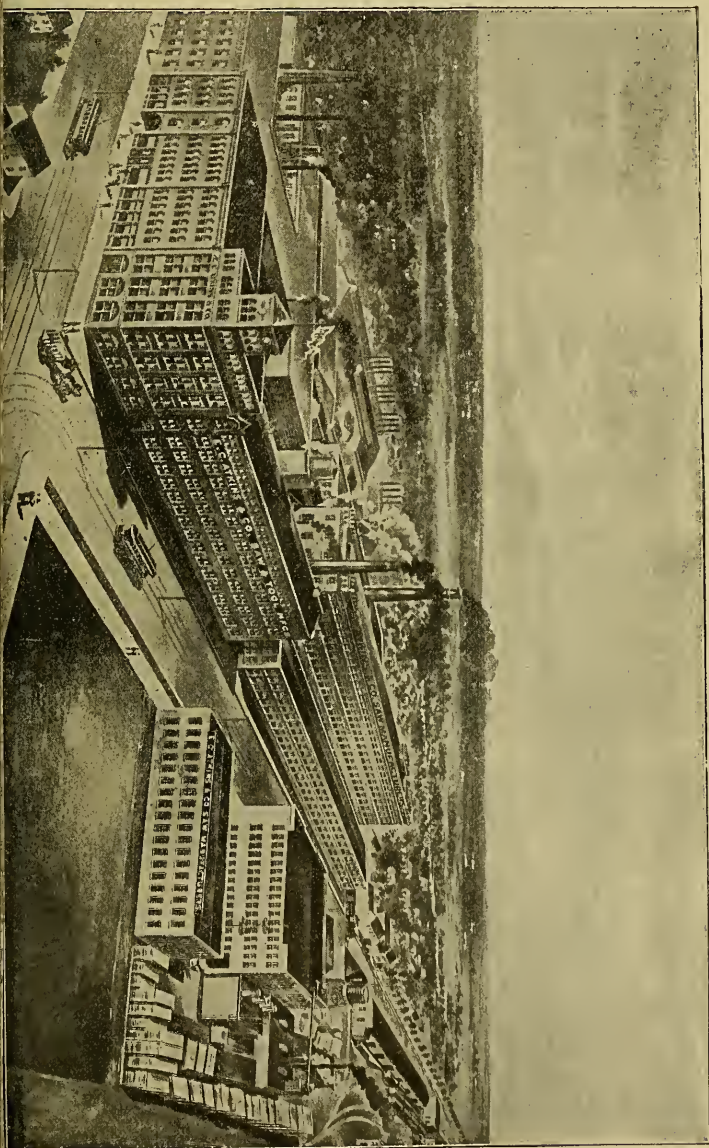
devices used in flour mills. Under the firm name of Nordyke, Ham & Co., the manufacture of milling machinery was first begun in the year 1851 in a small shop in Richmond, Ind. In the year 1858, Mr. Addison H. Nordyke was taken into the business, it being carried on as E. & A. H. Nordyke until 1866, at which time Mr. Daniel W. Marmon entered the firm, which then became Nordyke, Marmon & Co. In 1871 the business was incorporated under the laws of Indiana as Nordyke, Marmon & Co. The business had prospered and by this time had become one of the most prominent concerns in its field, occupying substantial brick factory buildings, constituting what was then considered quite a large plant. Mr. Amos K. Hollowell entered the company in 1875 and continued with it in an official capacity until 1895. Mr. Addison H. Nordyke remained with the company in an active official capacity until 1899 and as a stockholder and director until 1904. Mr. Daniel W. Marmon continued his active official connection with the company until his death, which occurred in May, 1909, and was succeeded by his sons, Walter C. and Howard C. Marmon. Owing to a wide extension of trade and to the rapid growth of the business, the company, in 1875, found its manufacturing facilities limited, necessitating a change in location. Desiring to make ample provision for further expansion, and requiring better shipping facilities and better advantages than Richmond possessed, it was decided to move to Indianapolis. The "Quaker City" works, located in West Indianapolis, and bounded by Morris street, Kentucky avenue, the I. & V. and Belt railroads, was purchased in 1876, in which year the present company was incorporated. The factory plant above mentioned, and which the company still occupies, has from time to time been improved and enlarged until today it assumes pretentious proportions. It is recognized as being the largest factory in the world devoted principally to the milling machinery and mill building business, and the company is widely known as "America's leading mill builders." The story of the progress of this enterprising concern is best told by the accompanying illustration. The factory is systematically arranged, with the woodworking department on one side and the ironworking on the opposite side, with the finishing, storage and shipping department connecting the two at the north end. The lumber yard and the storage for raw materials, supplies, etc., for the ironworking department are located at the south end, where facilities are provided for handling materials expeditiously from cars. Between the two wings are located the boiler house, the buhr stone mill department and the storage building for finished and unfinished iron parts of the machines manufactured. A private switch, connecting with the Belt railway, extends nearly the entire length of the property and into the shipping department building. The plant is organized into various departments, each one being thoroughly equipped with improved

NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY FLOUR MILL ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.



machinery and tools and many labor saving devices, excelling in facilities any other similar institution in this country. The products of the Nordyke & Marmon Company enjoy a world-wide reputation, being considered in point of mechanical excellence, durability and efficiency the best that the market affords. The company, in its work of mill building, is noted for thoroughness and close attention to details and for the high-class milling results invariably obtained. Its machinery is to be found in the representative mills of the United States, Mexico and Canada and much of it is exported to Central and South American countries and to nearly every country of the eastern hemisphere. The line of machinery embraces the following: Flour, corn, rice and other cereal milling machinery; grain elevator machinery, roller mills, portable buhr stone mills, gyratory sieve bolters, reels, centrifugals, middlings purifiers, bran dusters, dust collectors, flour, bran and feed packers, degerminators, meal driers, aspirators, shellers, cleaners and many other machines; power connections, gearing, rope drives, mill supplies etc. The regular work of this company has been accompanied by constant and close observance of the needs of practical milling from the operative miller's standpoint. It has facilities for developing and perfecting, in an operating flour mill, improvements in machinery and in milling methods, thus assuring the success of all improvements before being introduced on the market. In 1902 the first double side entrance touring motor car made in this country was built by the company for private use. This motor car contained a number of very important improvements and attracted a great deal of attention. In 1903 a second motor car was built and in 1904 a number of the cars were made and sold. The following year the company formally placed the Marmon Motor Car on the market, and today it is known far and wide, having gained a reputation second to none. The Marmon car is noted for being the easiest riding car in the world, due to the perfected system of suspension. The manufacture of the Marmon car is conducted in specially equipped departments on the premises of the mill machinery works. Nordyke & Marmon Company gives steady employment to a large force of men and is rated among the most prominent manufacturing institutions of Indianapolis. The officers of the company are Walter C. Marmon, president; Howard C. Marmon, secretary; C. C. Hanch, treasurer.

E. C. Atkins & Co. Indianapolis is very proud of her big saw manufactory. The institution of E. C. Atkins & Co., beginning in a small way, in 1856, has constantly grown until now at the end of fifty years it has become the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of saws and kindred wares. Silver steel, of which all Atkins saws are made, is a product manufactured under the company's own secret formula. It is acknowledged to be the finest crucible steel that has ever been put into saw blades. Atkins silver steel saws



are known the world over for their quality, durability and excellence of manufacture, and this product has done much to familiarize the world at large with the greatness of Indianapolis. The manufacturing department is under the direction of the president, Mr. Henry Atkins, son of the founder of the institution. The sales department is in charge of the vice-president and secretary, Mr. Nelson A. Cording. Atkins saws are for sale by the largest and most reliable agencies all over the globe, including Canada, South America, Japan, many, England, France and Austria. In order to facilitate delivery nine branches have been established covering principal points throughout the country. These are located at Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Indianapolis, New Orleans, New York, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, and in September, 1907, established a factory at Hamilton, the largest and best equipped plant in Canada, where complete stocks are carried for immediate delivery. Foreign agencies, Wolverhampton, England, Yokohama, Melbourne. Mr. M. A. Potter looks after the financial end of the business, in the capacity of treasurer, and through his hands passes the enormous sums of money representing the income and outgo of the great corporation. The works cover over five blocks, besides maintaining its own private gas plant, which produces used in all its tempering processes. Over 1,200 men are employed in Indianapolis alone, to say nothing of those at its various branches, which all maintain fully-equipped shops for repair work.

The company also operates a plant for the manufacture of machine knives of all kinds, which is located at Lancaster, N. Y.

Parry Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, enjoys the enviable reputation of maintaining and operating the largest exclusive carriage factory in the world. The fame of this institution is not national, but it has become well and favorably known by its products in several foreign countries as well.

No industry of such magnitude ever springs into existence unfledged, and this one is no exception. In a small shop operated at Rushville, Ind., by the Parry Brothers over a quarter of a century this business had its origin.

Their reputation started by producing the best road cart that ever been used on Indiana roads. This style vehicle had not as yet come into general use in agricultural communities, but the Parry Brothers realized the possibility of it, and possessed the courage to make a trial at producing them in large quantities, and so, with a limited equipment, they launched their road cart enterprise.

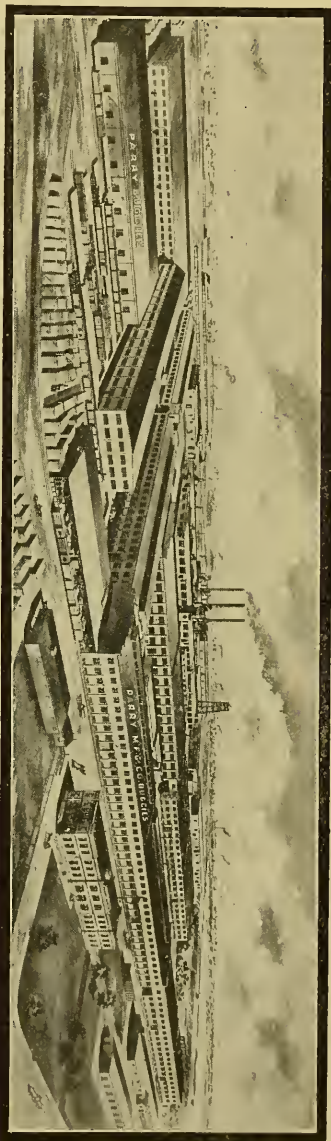
In 1886, in order that they might be more intimately in touch with trade conditions, they moved their business interests to Indianapolis. With a reputation already made and the increased opportunities

production, the output of carts was built up to the largest known before or since.

In 1890 the attention of the firm turned to the production of four-wheeled vehicles, such as surreys, phaetons, top buggies, road and spring wagons. Varying demands have made many changes in the styles of vehicles produced, but among the latest additions to the line have been light buckboards, delivery wagons, delivery wagons and drays. It has always been the policy of the firm to limit their activities to a line of light horse-drawn vehicles.

At present, when so many vehicle manufacturers are being hampered to automobile production, the Parry Manufacturing Company has attracted considerable attention by applying that old proverb, "Let the shoemaker stick to his last," and, instead of giving up the vehicle line, have spent many thousands of dollars in perfecting their new models of horse-drawn conveyances. The plant has been equipped with every modern appliance necessary to bring the cost down to the very lowest point consistent with good workmanship and has produced a line of vehicles that is without a doubt the best on the market at medium prices. The growth of the blacksmith shop into an oak-like institution covering sixty-seven acres of ground, within a quarter of a century, is certainly phenomenal and is justified solely by the determination of the Parry Brothers to give full value in exchange for every dollar paid for one of their vehicles.

THE PARRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



In this establishment of twenty large two-story buildings, operating over three miles of private track on the factory grounds, practically every part of the various models is produced from the raw materials. In most cases under-ground shafting and individual motors are used for operating the machinery, and every precaution is taken for the safety of the workmen. A private electric plant, sufficient in capacity for a city of ten thousand, is operated by the company to produce the power that is used in turning out 350 finished vehicles per day and a private waterworks system of similar capacity affords the water supply and fire protection necessary for the plant.

The traveling sales force consists of thirty-five thoroughly able and up-to-date salesmen, who cover the entire United States.

The officers are: S. C. Parry, president; E. R. Parry, vice-president; L. D. Guffin, treasurer; A. M. Parry, secretary; T. H. Parry, general superintendent.

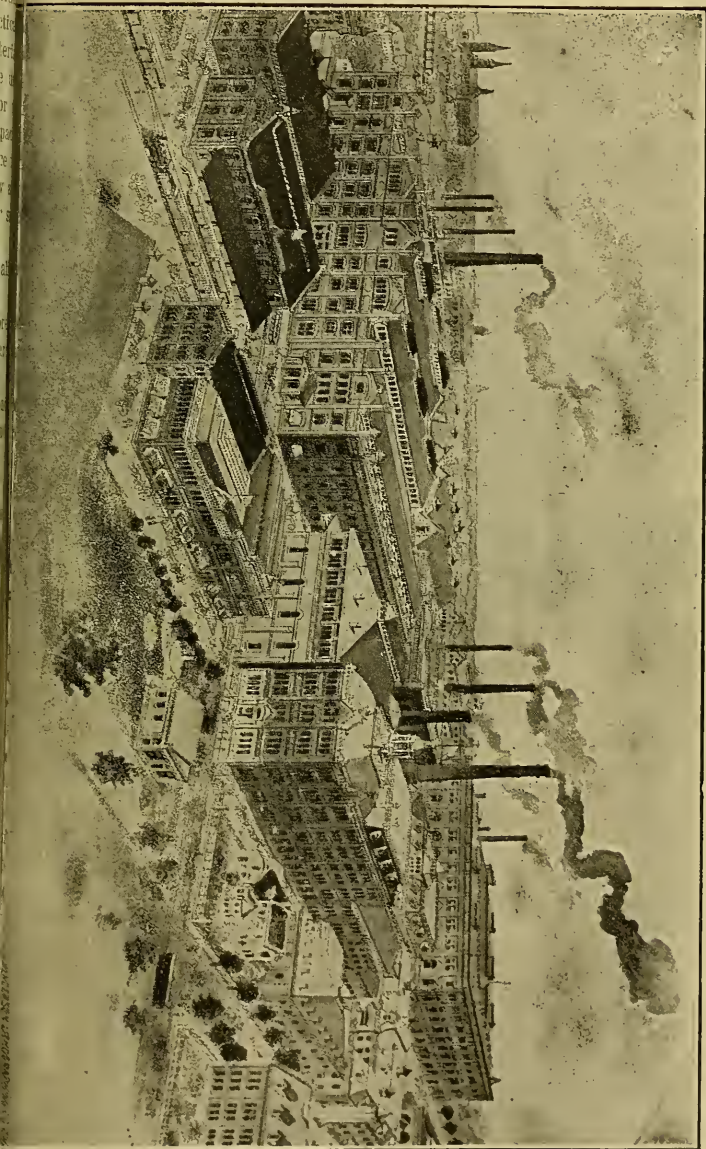
Indianapolis Brewing Company—The great breweries of the Indianapolis Brewing Company have long been first among the show places of business enterprises of this city and are exhibited every year to thousands of visitors from far and near, as admirable examples of cleanliness, order, and perfect sanitary conditions in the manufacture of a great product. Their elaborate, up-to-date equipment in all that constitutes the modern brewery, makes this company rank with the largest and finest in the world. Its product has been recognized as "The World's Standard of Perfection" in brewing, as beginning with the *World's Fair* at Paris, in 1900, the Indianapolis Brewing Company has taken four grand prizes, six gold medals, and two crosses of honor in America, Belgium, Italy and Spain, in competition with the master brewers of this country and Europe. The Grand Prize and Gold Medal was exclusively awarded to this company, upon their Duesseldorf beer, by the International Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

The magnificent reputation and large business enjoyed by this company was not built in a day. Its honest, substantial foundations were laid nearly fifty years ago in three small breweries founded by Peter Lieber, C. F. Schmidt, and Caspar Maus, of whom Peter Lieber, now living in Duesseldorf, Germany, where for many years he was the American Consul, is the only survivor, now ripe in years and in honors. In May, 1889, these breweries were amalgamated into the present great establishment, of which the fame of the output is known not only all over the United States but for which in bottled goods there is an export demand from the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, while from the Pacific coast there is a large export of the Indianapolis Brewing Company's beer to the Philippines, to Japan and to China.

It is entirely within the truth to say that no product sent out from

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1860-1870 A. 1871



this city carries the name of Indianapolis to one-tenth as many of people of this earth as does the label placed by this brewing company upon its products.

The various plants give employment to nearly 1,500 persons. noteworthy brands being "Duesseldorfer," "Progress," "Tafel" "Special Brew," which are sold both in wood and bottles. Besides these the company bottles Ale, Porter, and Malt Extract.

This company stands in high favor with physicians of Indianapolis and with the scientists and physicians from outside the city who have visited and inspected the plants in recent years. They have been given a cordial welcome, have seen the processes of manufacture and have recognized the fact that these processes from beginning to end are strictly hygienic. The officers of the company are, president, general manager, Albert Lieber, son of Peter Lieber, founder of the Lieber brewery, who, boy and man, has been in the business for thirty years; secretary, Frederick Francke; treasurer, Otto N. Frenzel; assistant general manager, Otto P. Deluse.

The general offices and bottling department of this great industry are located at the Schmidt Branch, on High street, south of McCauley street, where about five acres are covered by the plant. The Lieber Branch, in Madison avenue, covers almost as much ground.

The pay-envelope that goes each week to nearly a regiment and half of employes does not by any means tell all the money that the enterprise puts into circulation, for directly and indirectly its money goes into the hands of an army of mechanics, laborers, and trades people.

Frank H. Langsenkamp, successor to Wm. Langsenkamp & Sons, coppersmiths and brass finishers, 130 to 138 East Georgia street. The business was established in 1868 by Mr. Wm. Langsenkamp. It is one of the oldest established manufacturing concerns in the city and has a substantial business throughout the central west. Mr. Langsenkamp is a practical and expert coppersmith, fully conversant with every department of this important industry. The works are 75x80 feet in dimensions; only first class workmen are employed and the workshops are equipped with modern machinery and appliances. The product consists of all kinds of copper work for distillers, brewers, and other uses, embracing brew kettles, beer coolers, gas generators, jacket and candy kettles, soda fountains, false bottoms, dyers, cylinders, brass railings, etc., and also deal in sheet brass and copper, and copper and brass tubing and rods, sheet aluminum and phosphor-bronze; also do brass finishing.

The Home Brewing Company was organized in 1891, and its officers and stockholders, nearly ninety in number, are all residents of Indianapolis. The brewery, bottling house, offices and outbuildings are handsome and complete in all their appointments. The brewery is



most modern construction, and the best equipped plant of its character in the state. The company has an incorporated capital of \$400,000, and its investment now exceeds \$650,000. The officers are all well-known citizens: President, August Hook; vice-president, Peter Frick; secretary and treasurer, Andrew Hagen; assistant treasurer, Paul Hagen. The quality of the output is the best and continually growing in volume. Twenty-five wagons are required to make distribution to the city and over sixty men are employed. The sales now amount to between 50,000 and 60,000 barrels annually. The brands are "Home Brew," "Columbia," and "Indiana," ale and porter, and "Homo" temperance beer. In connection with the brewery is their large bottling house with a capacity of sixty barrels daily, used entirely for home consumption.

Capital City Brewing Company plant was built in 1905. This is the latest addition to brewing industry in this city, and the plant it is erected is of the highest efficiency and is equipped throughout with the very latest and best machinery. The buildings are located on the corner of West and Kansas streets and are of exceptionally handsome style of architecture. From the tapping of the first barrel the product of this brewery sprang into immediate favor with the public who appreciate a good article. Their well-known brands are "TT" (Taste Tells)



CAPITAL CITY BREWING COMPANY.

light beer, and "Frauenlob" dark beer. This company makes a specialty of family trade. The officers of the company are: Charles Krauss, president; John J. Giesen, vice-president, and Victor Jose, secretary and treasurer.

The Taggart Baking Co.—It was in 1869 that the original Taggart bakery began business. Alexander Taggart began business here in a small way, baking bread, crackers and cakes. He gave his personal attention to all work at that time, as he has done since as far as is possible in a large concern like the present factory. Later on he gradually worked up a wholesale business, and sold his product through the grocers over the city. At the formation of the National Biscuit Company Mr. Taggart took charge of the Indianapolis plant, and continued



in that position until a few years ago, when he severed his connection there and became a party to the organization of the Taggart Baking Company, with his brother, Joseph Taggart, and his son, A. L. Taggart. The company is capitalized at \$250,000.

The present building at 18-28 North New Jersey street is the largest bread bakery in the state, running nineteen ovens, with a capacity of something more than 300,000 loaves of bread a week, in addition to crackers, cakes, pastry, etc. Taggart's bread is shipped to the various parts of Indiana, and into adjoining states. Besides making many special kinds of bread, the Taggart company devotes its attention to "Puritan," "Home-Made" and "Golden Cream," the wrapped loaf. Jersey Butter Crackers, made to be eaten with oysters, are a Taggart product. The butter crackers enjoy an unusual popularity in Indianapolis, though in other cities over the United States similar crackers have been put on the market with little or no success.

The Taggart Baking Company conducts a large retail store in Indianapolis for the sale of its wares at 233-239 Massachusetts avenue, and has a lunch room in connection.

Klee & Coleman—A prominent bottling establishment of Indianapolis is that of Klee & Coleman at 421-425 South Delaware street.



KLEE & COLEMAN

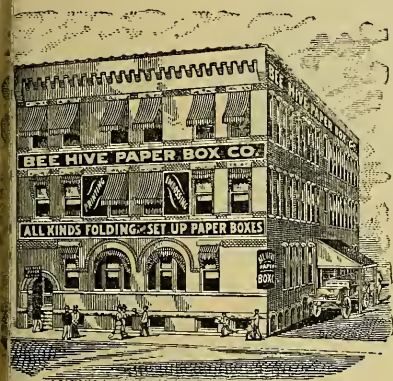
The business was established in 1878 by John Klee and Henry Coleman, of Dayton, Ohio, who conduct a bottling establishment there and at Piqua, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky. The business in Indianapolis is under active direction of M. R. Styer, manager. The office and works have a complete equipment of bottling machinery and a fifteen-horse-power steam engine, and twenty hands are employed in bottling mineral waters, soda waters, pops and all

kinds of "soft drinks." The trade of the Indianapolis establishment covers a radius of 100 miles. The local trade is especially large and keeps seven teams busy. Mr. Styer has been with the concern since 1881, during different periods.

George J. Mayer, manufacturer of seals, stencils, rubber stamps, etc., No. 36 South Meridian street, is one of the best-known and most successful manufacturers of these goods in the United States, who has been in the business for many years and whose trade covers the United States from Maine to California and extends into Canada. The business was started in 1884. The product of the factory includes seals

and stamps of every description, stencils, rubber stamps, steel stamps, checks, badges, burning brands, box printing dies, brass signs, etc. A large stock of these goods is always kept on hand and special designs are made to order at short notice.

Bee Hive Paper Box Co., 615-617 South Delaware Street—This prosperous industry was established in 1893 and incorporated in 1896.



BEE HIVE PAPER BOX CO.

The company manufactures extensively all kinds of folding boxes. In the lines of list goods, such as clothing, millinery, florist, laundry and cake boxes, they carry in stock a large quantity of the various grades and sizes, ready to print. On the line of special work they have been doing a great deal of color work (on cereal boxes and similar kinds), and have recently added a large amount of the latest improved machinery for doing rapid and high-class work. Their department for the manufacture of all kinds of set up boxes is fully equipped for making hardware,

lancy candy, shelf, file and druggist boxes. Their varied equipment places them in a position to fill orders for any kind of paper boxes, and their trade has steadily increased throughout Indiana and adjacent states, with some trade in the extreme east and west. The company's boxes are unrivaled for quality, finish and uniform excellence, and are offered at prices that can not be discounted by any other reliable house in the trade. A large force of skilled hands is constantly employed. The officers of the company are: C. F. Moffit, president and treasurer; S. Morrison, secretary, and Geo. H. Stubbs, vice-president and superintendent.

Furnas Office and Bank Fixture Company, manufacturers of office and bank furniture, store fixtures, special furniture and high-class screen work, 1001-1015 East Eleventh street. This concern was established in 1888 by Peter Routier, to make the interior hardwood finish for the State House, and the present company was incorporated in 1902. The output of this company is of a high order of workmanship. In addition to its regular line of work the company supplies the United States government with the fixtures for the first and second-class post offices in the United States, Cuba and Alaska. The officers of the company are: J. H. Furnas, president; R. W. Furnas, vice-president, and F. E. Maynard, superintendent.

Stewart-Carey Glass Co., successors to Daniel Stewart Co., glass department, manufacturers and jobbers of window, plate, wire, ornamental, art glass, mirrors, etc. The business of the concern began with the establishment of the house of Stewart & Morgan in 1841, handlers of drugs and glass, one of the pioneers in the business life of Indianapolis. Afterwards the firm name was changed to Stewart & Barry, then

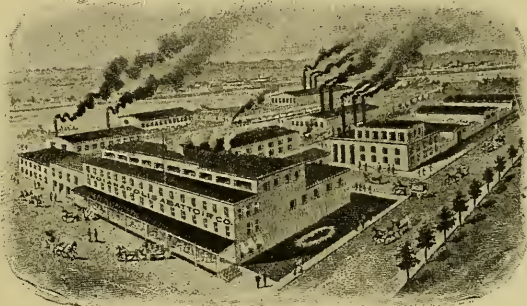


STEWART-CAREY GLASS COMPANY.

Daniel Stewart and finally Daniel Stewart Co. The immense growth of the glass business, requiring special warehouses and facilities, made it necessary to separate the two lines and in October, 1908, the glass business was incorporated under the title of the Stewart-Carey Glass Co., with the large plant located at 231-235 South New Jersey street, where it manufactures and carries an immense stock of sheet, plate and art glass. The company employs a large force of efficient artists and mechanics who have devoted their lives to the study and handling of glass. In addition the company has installed a department for the manufacture of automobile wind shields. Having installed the most modern methods for the handling and manufacture of glass, together with ample equipment and resources, enables this concern to render utmost satisfaction to its patrons. The officers of the company are J. M. Carey, president and treasurer; Alex. H. Barry, secretary.

Barry Saw Company was established by W. B. Barry in 1874, and for thirty-five years has maintained a foremost position as one of the leading industrial establishments of the city. The product consists of all kinds of circular saws, both solid and inserted tooth, and band saws and has an established reputation among consumers throughout the United States for excellence of quality. In 1895, at the Atlanta Exposition, the productions of this concern were awarded a diploma and gold medal for superiority. The plant is located at 228 and 230 South Pennsylvania street. The officers of the company are Henry Schurmann, president, and Howard Schurmann, secretary.

Indianapolis Abattoir Company, wholesale butchers, located corner Morris street and White river. The business was originally established in 1882 for the purpose of furnishing slaughtering facilities for wholesale and retail butchers, but in 1892 the company extended its operations by engaging in the sale of meat as well. The present plant is a thoroughly up-to-date institution



INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR COMPANY

and one of the finest in the west, affording every facility required in the business. The plant embraces fourteen acres covered with substantial brick buildings, with a capacity for killing from 300 to 500 hogs and 250 cattle daily. The officers are: Jos. Allerdice, president; Henry Rauh, vice-president; W. A. Mooney, treasurer; Wm. G. Axt, secretary.

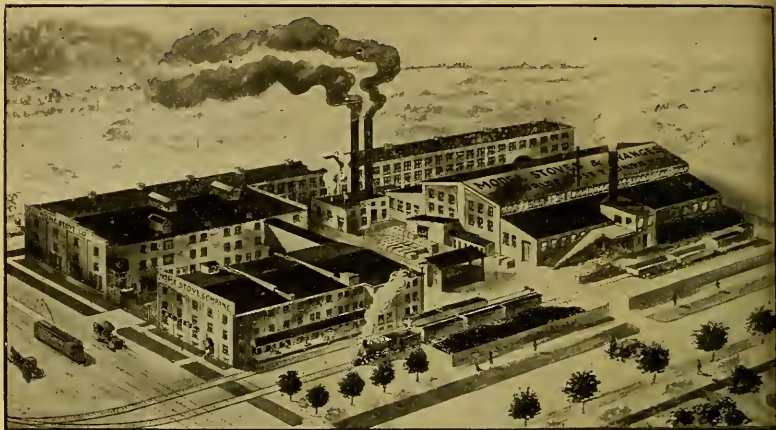
Andrew Steffen, Cigar Manufacturer—Mr. Steffen began his career

as a cigar manufacturer at Madison, Ind., in 1864. Since 1875 he has been located in this city and is now operating the largest union cigar factory in the state. He employs between forty and fifty people, and some of his brands are among the most popular



ANDREW STEFFEN, CIGAR FACTORY.

in the state, notably the "Tish-I-Mingo," which has a sale of more than two million a year.



THE HOME STOVE COMPANY.

The Home Stove Company, manufacturers of Model Stoves and Ranges, was organized June 1, 1893. The manufacturing plant, which is one of the most complete and up-to-date in the country, is bounded by Henry, Merrill, Rose and Eckert streets in this city. This concern employs more than 250 hands and is represented by seven traveling salesmen, who sell the product throughout the United States. The output for 1906 exceeded 36,000 stoves and ranges. The officers of the company are George Alig, president, and George Alig, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

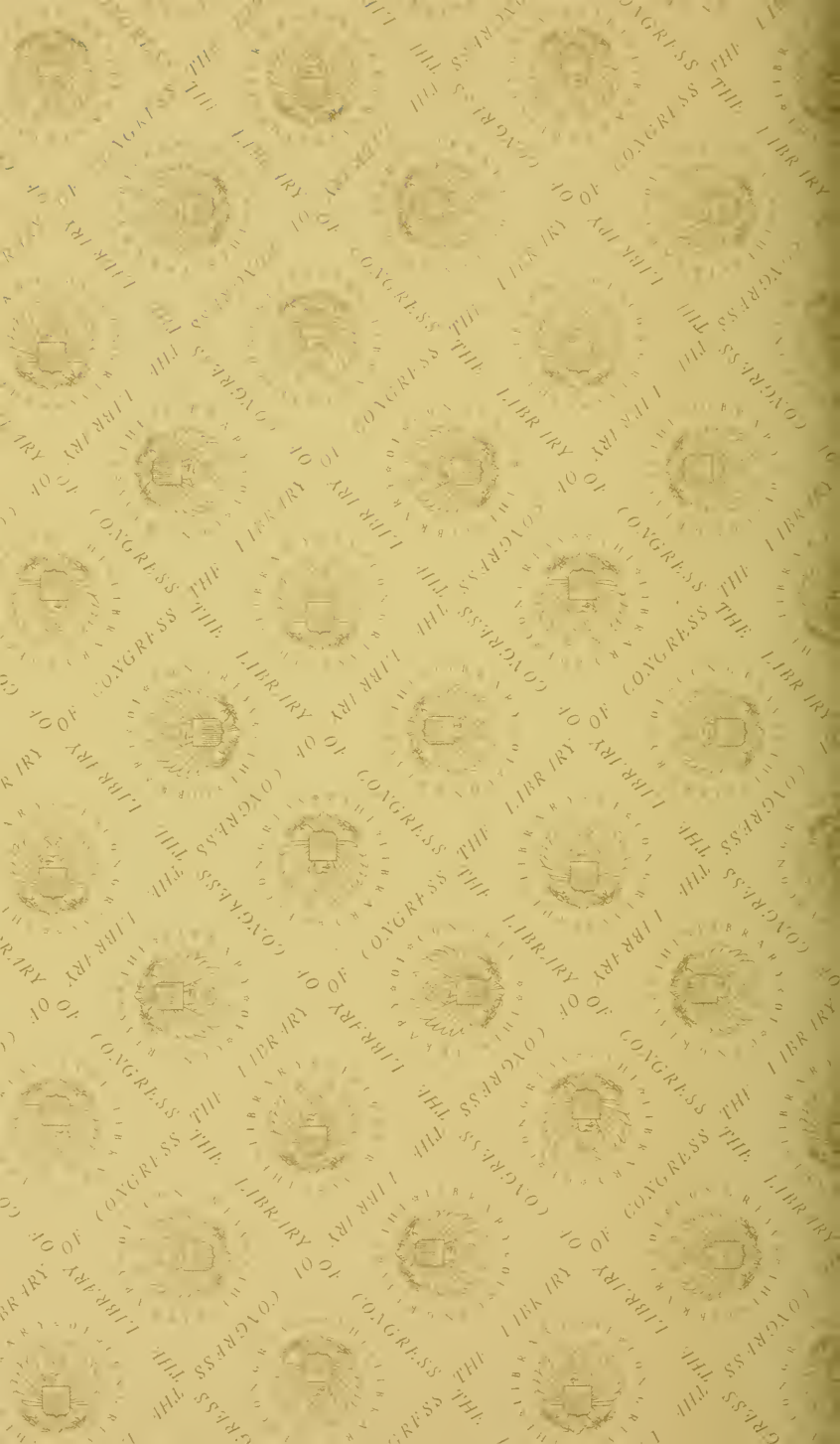
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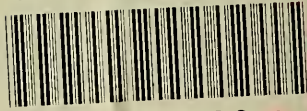
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